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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U.S. Will Guard Worker Youth

Japan Strikes in North China

Chinese Fear Deep Invasion

Irish State Will Vote It Out

Trend Group Warns America

PROTECTION for youthful workers such as has never been known is to be asked as 41 state legislatures meet this month. The need of more jobs for adults gives extraordinary opportunity to the program worked out at the Child Labor Conference at the Children's Bureau in Washington. Mainly, laws will be asked to prohibit the employment at pay of boys and girls under 16 years of age. Maximum hours shorter than those for adults will be demanded, exclusion from hazardous occupations, and a wage minimum. In each of the 41 states joint committees are preparing information for legislators—Unhappy circumstances give youth the happy consideration to which it is entitled.

* * *

North China sees Japanese military forces advance with serious fighting at Shanhaikwan. The Japanese insist that the Chinese started the trouble. Bombs are dropped on the town. Lieut.-Gen. Kotara Nakamura orders concentration of all the Japanese troops in North China and sends an ultimatum to Marshal Chang Hsaio-liang at Peiping, who refuses to order his commanders out of the area. The Japanese occupy Shanhaikwan in what they call a local fight, but which the Chinese believe is but the beginning—The first chapter in the taking of Jehol Province and onward sweep toward Peiping.

* * *

China's newspapers take a gloomy view of the year ahead. They declare editorially that for Japan to maintain the position it has sought in Manchuria the Japanese must soon seek to occupy Jehol and strike boldly into the Peiping and Tientsin areas, reaching south into the heart of China perhaps as far as the Yangtse Valley. The Government is blamed for having failed during the past two years to grapple with the situation. A conquered China, forced to accept Japanese terms on Manchuria and very slowly recovering itself—Such is the unhappy vision of the editors.

* * *

President Eamon de Valera of the Irish Free State dissolves the Dail and calls for a general election on Jan. 24. The unexpected move is the President's effort to outwit his political enemies. The seven Labor members, holding the balance in the Dail, had just given notice that they would oppose the Government's new cut in civil employees' pay. Former President William T. Cosgrave is building his new National Party. So under a minor issue de Valera rushes the fight on a major one—Is the Free State behind him in his costly annuities war with Britain?

* * *

President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends warns America of its dangers. After three years of investigation the committee reports that assurance against violent social revolution can come only with a more impressive integration of social skills and fusing of social purposes. More work must be provided, more leisure granted, the farmer's load lightened, poverty prevented, housing revolutionized. The country is found to have many ills—But, happily, right attention can heal them.

* * *

Berlin hears New Year pleas from its two official leaders. President von Hindenburg asks a new international order based upon confidence and trust. Chancellor von Schleicher pledges Germany's efforts to bring about "genuine general disarmament." The Chancellor expresses his intention, under the new freedom granted Germany by the powers, of changing the form of the Reichwehr and drawing the country's youth into a system of militia. This would do more than give youth military training—It would break the power of the present private political armies.

* * *

Soviet Russia ends its first Five-Year Plan after four years and three months. Despite the success claimed, the plan closes with the country in the midst of a very serious food shortage. The second Five-Year Plan, which begins immediately, promises plenty of food, destruction of the remaining capitalistic elements in order to establish a society with no classes, and complete collectivization of land. The Moscow press has its way of pacifying the hungry people—It tells them that by comparison with the rest of the world they are well fed.

* * *

Paris witnesses an almost revolutionary step in its Bibliotheque Nationale, one of the three largest libraries in the world. Suddenly the old gas lamps disappear and the venerable precincts are flooded, like the rest of the world, with electric light. This storehouse of human knowledge contains 4,400,000 printed volumes, 300,000 maps and plans, 122,000 engravings, and millions of prints, etchings and objects of art. Common sense forces out the gas lamps—Under electric light the work of four days is now done in four hours.

Trinidad Censors Ban Gangster Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Trinidad, B. W. I.

TWO well-known American films, one dealing with gangsters and the other with newspaper life, have recently been banned by the Trinidad Board of Film Censors. The censors do not give any specific reasons for their rejection, but it is understood that they objected to the former on the ground of its morbidity and bloodshed. It is recalled that some years ago the Trinidad censors banned two American films in which Mary Pickford was featured.

The censors have also refused to permit the British film version of a well-known play based on public school life to be shown to children.

Cornstalks As Wood Enter New Career

Iowa College Laboratories Develop Many Products From Farm Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa — Imagine eating breakfast food made from rice hulls, or some other so-called waste product, at a table built of wood substitute made from cornstalks and leaving for work through a door paneled with a similar artificial wood.

Such a situation is not an impossibility in the future, judging from the progress which is being made in the manufacture of wood substitutes from farm wastes.

In laboratories at Iowa State College various kinds of "wood" which can be used for almost anything from cork to airplane propellers and parts has been developed under the direction of Dr. O. R. Sweeney, head of the department of chemical engineering and a pioneer in the utilization of cornstalks and other agricultural wastes.

Among the first products made in these laboratories was paper from cornstalks and oats straw. This paper has since been manufactured commercially, and although not in common use, several newspapers in various parts of the corn belt have printed special editions on it and some college publications have been printed on that product.

Insulating With Cornstalk

Since that time—some four years or more ago—insulating material has been made from cornstalks. This product has proved successful in replacing cork for many purposes. It has served efficiently in tests as refrigeration insulation.

And as the pile of baled cornstalks near the college laboratories has decreased in size, there have come announcements of wallboard, prestwood and a "wood" harder than teak, into which a nail cannot be driven.

The soft boards have been used to insulate houses, for soundproofing radio studios and, for deadening echoes in classrooms and halls. Prestwood is a product having a slick surface on one side, resembling smooth wood. It may be used for making boxes, for temporary partitions where thickness or soundproof walls are not needed, for light paneling and other purposes.

The extremely hard products, according to Dr. Sweeney, can be used in making airplane propellers, a purpose for which it seems ideal.

Cornstalk Wood

The possibilities of use of this cornstalk "wood," according to Dr. Sweeney, is almost unlimited. Instead of molding the product into a board it may be cast in the form of a window frame, or into other desired forms, thereby eliminating joints, nails or bolts and saving time in the manufacturing process.

The size of "board" which can be made from constalks is limited only by the size which can be handled in the factory or laboratory making it.

In addition to the discoveries of Dr. Sweeney, several products have been developed in a laboratory maintained here by the Federal Government. Acetic acid, wood alcohol, tars and charcoal are obtained from farm wastes, including peanut hulls, rice hulls and others. Although no breakfast food has been made here, such a product has been developed elsewhere.

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THINGS PRESENT

Some understandable and sage counsel regarding the international debt situation is contained in the editorial "Three Dollars a Year."

Public-spirited dwellers in small communities will find some stimulating reading in "A Civics Club in the Mountains" on the Educational page.

If you have forgotten about the "handout" of the New Year, refresh your memory with the article on the Home Forum.

Would you like a bit of June weather in your home? See directions in "Conditioning Air in Your Home" on the Home Building and Gardens page.

Guess-O-Jig No. 4 awaits the puzzlers on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Sharpen your shears, for the series "Your Turn to Make a Speech" starts tomorrow on the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page.

Wednesday also brings Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," an adventure with the illustrious Roger P. Scroggins, Esq., dean of the world's squirrels, and the weekly Aviation column.

Technocracy's Fear of Added Idleness Not Backed by Fact

Reabsorbability of Labor in Fields, Especially in That of Service, Shown to Take Up Slack, With Some Natural Lag

What is a technocrat? Technocracy? What is it? What does it mean? What does it portend, if anything? Does it mark a new social and economic study or an era? That is what people are asking, and that is what, in a sense, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has set out to discover. This is the eighth of a series of articles along these lines.

By H. B. ELLISTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The fear of wholesale joblessness under the continuance of the price system has been invoked by Technocracy.

There are many kinds of unemployment. One is seasonal, but far-sighted employers are combining to reduce its incidence, as in canning factories, which are introducing off-season sidelines. Another is cyclical. In spite of what the technocrats say, this is responsible for a good deal of present unemployment, and will pass when faith, that trusting to the future on which all enterprise is founded, revives. Yet another is residual, or the unemployment of unemployables, and this is fast becoming the care of private and (preferably) of public benevolence.

Technological unemployment is the last, and by far the most important, among these jobless categories, but even this could be adjusted by the frictionless and properly lubricated operation of the price system.

Theoretically, there are several ways in which adjustment is affected. Output is cheapened by the machine and is accordingly sold at lower prices. A dollar necktie is reduced in price from 41 to 30 cents. That leaves the consumer with 20 cents to spare. This induces a larger demand for neckties because more people can afford them. Thus the increase in demand leaves unaffected the number of persons employed in the necktie industry, and if the increased demand is great enough, may, indeed, add to them.

A number of illustrations could be given. Take, at random, the industry studied in the current Monthly Labor Review put out by the United States Department of Labor, which happens to be the tire industry. Improvements in mechanization doubled the average annual output per worker employed between 1921 and 1929. Yet the number of wage-earners dependent upon the industry rose from 55,496 to 83,361! Then cyclical unemployment started with the beginning of the business recession. Even then the total declined only to 48,341 last year.

Not all the mechanical processes, of course, leave labor intact. That proposed one-man rayon mill in New Jersey stands out by way of example. Yet, through price cuts in the prod-

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CHILE PREPARES WAY TO NITRATE SOCIALIZATION

Government Decides on Liquidation of the Cosach Combine

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—The Chilean presidential decree ordering the liquidation of the Cosach nitrate combine further opens the way for Socialistic government in Chile.

As late as October, 1932, Dr. Miguel Cruchaga, then Ambassador to the United States, explained that the Chilean nitrate properties could be operated more economically and for the best interests of the nation if brought under government control. These ideas conform to those of former President Davila, who headed a Socialist government for a brief three months in 1932. Dr. Cruchaga is now Foreign Minister and his influence may have had something to do with the nitrate decree signed yesterday.

While the decree does not specifically state that the nitrate properties will be taken over by the Government, it does declare that the combine has been insolvent for some time, that the company has been operating beyond the limits imposed by law, and that national interests make it necessary to carry on the nitrate business along more favorable lines. That some form of government ownership is likely, is indicated by the present severe economic situation of Chile and the apparent impossibility for the small companies that were included in the combination to raise capital.

Dissatisfied With Returns

For some time Chilean governments have been dissatisfied with national returns from the nitrate properties. At the same time the general feeling throughout the Republic has been that Chileans as a whole were receiving unfair treatment. It was argued that only a small percentage of the properties were being operated and that the taxes possible under larger operation were being denied the Chilean Government; also that work was being withheld from Chilean labor.

Chile, during the last several months, has given serious attention to trade agreements with nations of the Old World. Only recently favored terms were given to France in return for a wider market for nitrate. Other nations are known to be in line for similar favors. Consequently, with a world-wide demand for nitrate, Chile could, it is believed, derive large profit from greatly increased production, even at present prices, if the mines were to be operated more economically.

Capitalized at $375,000,000

President Alessandri, who took office a few days ago, has been a foe to the Cosach combine since its organization and for some weeks is known to have worked toward bringing about greater governmental control of the nitrate industry. His decree followed a few hours after he demanded reconstruction of the nation, "politically, economically and morally."

The Cosach nitrate combine was organized a few years ago, capitalized at $375,000,000, and controlled by the Guggenheim interests of New York. That the dissolution opens the way for a satisfactory adjustment to all concerned is seen in the report that a committee to wind up the nitrate combine's affairs would include representatives of the President, the Supreme Court and the Guggenheims.

Since no protest has been made to the Department of State at Washington by interests involved, no international political complications are expected.

STRICTER CHILD LABOR LAWS IN 41 STATES URGED

National Group Takes Issue Direct to Legislatures This Month

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Intensive drives for stricter child labor legislation to remedy "sweatshop" conditions due to the pressure of adverse business conditions and to reserve all available jobs for adults are to be carried into the 41 state legislatures which are assembling this month.

A suggested program for adoption by all states was worked out at the recent Child Labor Conference at the Children's Bureau here attended by representatives of more than 30 national organizations.

A continuing committee composed of Miss Belle Sherwin, president, National League of Women Voters; Mr. Edward F. McGrady, legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Courtenay Dinwiddie, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, is now making plans to set up joint child labor committees in these 41

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DUBLIN REGIME FACES ELECTION IN FEW WEEKS

De Valera Dissolves Dail and Outlines Policy of His Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Jan. 3—The Irish Free State was suddenly plunged into the throes of another general election as the result of the surprise announcement today by Mr. Eamon de Valera of dissolution of the Dail. The election is to be held Jan. 24.

The President of the Executive Council thus at one stroke has taken the wind out of the sails of Labor which had been threatening to overthrow him on account of the Government's decision to cut the bonus of civil servants and forestalled opponents on the other side who have been trying to get together for a united front for the next election which everyone knew could not be long delayed.

According to a statement to the press Mr. de Valera intends to wage his campaign on an "unchanged but more detailed" program. This is taken to mean that he does not consider the time ripe for cutting adrift from the British Commonwealth. Some observers believe he is gradually modifying his views on this issue. At any rate he is assured in advance of the hostility of Irish Republicans unless he makes declaration of a republic one of the main planks in his election program.

New Group Emerges

As to the rest of the country, however, there are indications that Mr. de Valera has been gaining ground since the last election in February. If it were a question of a straight fight between the Fianna Fail Party and Mr. William T. Cosgrave's Cumann na nGaedheal, nobody doubts that Mr. de Valera would win.

But the past few months have seen the emergence of a new group of farmers and a rate payers' union led by Mr. Frank MacDermott, a young and energetic landowner who stands firmly for staying in the British Commonwealth and ending the economic war between England and the Free State. Many observers feel the issue of the present campaign depends on whether the Cosgrove and MacDermott groups can get together.

Common Front Difficult

By announcing the election as soon as Jan. 24, Mr. de Valera made it very difficult for his opponents to form a common front. Mr. MacDermott is vacationing in Paris and isn't due back until Wednesday. Thus two precious days are lost—and gained by Mr. de Valera—when every hour counts.

Irish elections are conducted on the proportional representation system and whereas the farmers and Rate Payers' Union will try to reach an understanding for an interchange of first preference votes with Cumann na nGaedheal, Fianna Fail still hopes to get the preference votes of Labor, despite the quarrel over the bonus cut which brought the present crisis to a head. Labor, however, has been losing ground and is not expected to retain power to unmake the Government which its seven members possess in the present Dail.

Brusque Attitude of Berlin Forces Milder Tone in Paris

Europe's political outlook has not grown worse, but people have come to understand it better. The veil has been rent. Unsolved problems have been bared. How can they be solved so that the peace of Europe and the world may be assured? Where can efforts be applied for change and improvement? Mr. Huddleston, in a series of six articles, of which this is the third, deals with this question, and concludes that the surest road to settlement is by way of revision.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The center of the European dispute lies in Germany. When all the generalities which sound well in political discourses have been uttered, we are bound to get down to specific questions. In Europe the most important of them turn upon Franco-German relations—though the direct issues are rather between Germany and Poland.

France has committed itself by its past policy to the championship of the treaties which Germany would destroy, and even though revision would not be primarily at the expense of France, that country has hitherto considered itself obliged to defend the existing order of things at no matter what price.

There are signs that the French view is changing, but though there is not the same fervor in upholding the cause of the allies, and though French voices actually counsel France to attend only to its own affairs, it should not be supposed that France, were the matter put to the proof, could remain indifferent to any violation of the treaties. There is an inherent logic in the European combinations which France preserved after the war. Ultimately, what affects Poland and the Little Entente must affect France.

France is uneasy. It is neither to be pro-French nor anti-French to affirm that France wants peace and is afraid of war—"Armed to the teeth and pacific to the core," someone has said. Putting aside idealistic motives—which nevertheless undoubtedly operate—France wants peace for itself and its allies on the Continent because it cannot hope to gain anything whatever in a fresh deal. It stands only to lose—it and its allies. Therefore, were there no other reason of a nobler kind, it should be manifest to everybody that there is no danger of aggression from the French side, since ordinary selfish diplomacy and national commonsense dictate the necessity of peace.

Yet France is afraid of war. This is clearly seen in the constant harping on demands for guarantees, the somewhat wearisome cry of security. No promises, pledges or pacts have yet satisfied France; nor, in my opinion are they likely to satisfy France. For their value depends entirely on the good faith of all the nations, and French statesmen—asking for a peace which would stereotype Europe, in face of Germany which

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Unlisted, Untaxed Czech Town Seeks Place on Map of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Believe it or not, there is a village here in Czechoslovakia that isn't—or at any rate, wasn't. Its name is Dobra Voda, which means "Good Water," and it is (or isn't) in Moravia.

Perhaps you would like to know how it happened. Well, after the war, when Czechoslovakia was adding itself up in its first pride of nationhood, an official list was made of all the cities, parishes and communities in the country. In it you may find Praha, meaning Prague, and Karlovy Vary, meaning Karlsbad, and a host of other places. But search as you will, you won't find Good Water. Somehow, Good Water got overlooked.

Of course, there were complications. No mayor, no military service and no vote, for instance—but also no taxes. Even law, so far as Dobra Voda was concerned, did not exist—in theory, at any rate.

Why the past tense? Surely no one would be tactless enough to hoist this nonexistent Eden out of its fortunate oblivion and bring it within the net of the tax-gatherer and the politician on the stump?

Well, that's just what has happened or is happening, and the tactless ones are—again, believe it or not—the people of Dobra Voda themselves.

How? Why?

You see, in Czechoslovakia there is a subsidy provided by the state when people want to build new houses. If you live in a nonexistent village, obviously you yourself cannot exist either. Consequently you cannot get the housing subsidy. So what are you to do when you want to build a new house?

Anyway, the good folk of Good Water decided it is better to pay their taxes. They will at least get back something when house-building time comes along. Perhaps, (who knows) they may even get back more than they paid.

So Dobra Voda has officially petitioned to be put on the map. It is prepared either to be attached to a neighboring parish or to assume an entity of its own.

In fact, it has answered the age-old question of "To be (taxed) or not to be?" definitely in the affirmative.

Japan Invades China Proper; Troops Occupy Shanhaikwan

Chinese Expect Move to Lead to 'Indefinite Aggression'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 3—Following extensive fighting, which included aerial and artillery bombardment yesterday and today, Japanese troops occupied Shanhaikwan city this morning and continued their offensive against the Chinese troops southward toward Chingwangtao.

Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister and Acting Premier in Nanking, in an interview, declared that the Japanese pretexts for the occupation of Shanhaikwan were purely imaginary. "Two bombs, which the Japanese allegedly found in the Shanhaikwan barracks, will go down in history along with the Mukden railway track as factors in unifying the Chinese people to defend their country.

"We shall offer the fullest possible resistance hereafter to all Japanese aggressions whatever the cost may be."

Mr. Soong declared that the occupation was a complete surprise to him as he had not anticipated that the Japanese would dare thus to defy world opinion. He added that this unexpected move might eventually benefit China by arousing all factions to the necessity for united defense.

The Japanese legation spokesman declared that the occupation of Shanhaikwan probably would be "lengthy" and Chinese troops would not be permitted to approach the city again.

The spokesman added that Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang had admitted in an interview with a Japanese legation official in Peiping that the Nanking plenary session had secretly passed a strong anti-Japanese resolution sponsored by the Cantonese in December and had ordered Marshal Chang to take "positive measures," after which he sent 20,000 additional troops to Shanhaikwan.

When he refused to withdraw, the

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Fighting Reopens

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GATE TO JEHOL

Map Shows Shanhaikwan, Below the Great Wall, Which Japanese Forces Have Invested.

FRESH EFFORTS TO SIGN UP MILK DEALERS MADE

New England Dairies Seek Way to Bring Them Into New Agreement

New England Dairies, Inc., central marketing agency for coöperatives in the milk-producing field, continues to seek a means to bring local dealers into a new agreement to keep on with plans to stabilize the industry in New England.

The plan of the Governors' Dairy Advisory Board, headed by Dr. H. B. Ellenberger, to control the flow of milk into the Boston area came to an abrupt standstill Saturday when Boston dealers refused to sign contracts for the extension of their alliance with New England Dairies, a temporary setup, into the new year. The Governors' Board had asked for a month's extension from Jan. 1.

This stand of the dealers was taken, according to Dr. Ellenberger, in spite of the fact that arrangements had been completed with First Nationals Stores, so that, in effect, the New England Dairies during January would have controlled 95 per cent of the milk flow into Greater Boston. Originally, he said, the dealers had expressed satisfaction that 65 per cent of the flow could be controlled.

During the year that the New England Dairies has been functioning, Dr. Ellenberger declared, it steadily increased its control over the Boston milk market and raised the price of milk to dealers from 4½ cents to 6 cents. The refusal of dealers to continue to lend their cooperation is attributed in a measure to the charge that New England Dairies took the initiative out of the hands of the Governors' Board too soon.

Arguments of dealers that the Governors' Board had failed in its efforts to stabilize the milk market are met by Dr. Ellenberger's statistics based on the volume of milk and percentage of milk controlled by the New England Dairies. Dealers take the stand that the small percentage of uncontrolled milk provides unfair competition for those linked in the dairy marketing plan.

Dr. Ellenberger said operations of the New England Dairies over the last year have helped farmers to pay their taxes, strengthened their credit and the banking structure in New England.

BILLS ALL PAID AND TAXES CUT IN DECATUR, GA.

Mayor Says Only Bonded Debt, on Which Interest Is Paid, Remains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DECATUR, Ga.—Old Mother Hubbard would find a gratifyingly full cupboard here, should she happen to look, according to Mayor Scott Candler of Decatur, who pointed out that the city has paid in full all accounts due, and that taxes had been reduced 15 per cent.

"All school-teachers, firemen, policemen, sanitary workers and officials of every kind have received their pay in full for the year 1932, and there are no outstanding bills of any kind," Mr. Candler stated.

"The only indebtedness against the city," he continued, "is its bonded debt, on which all payments have been made to date and the sinking fund has been provided for as required.

"During 1931 and 1932 the tax assessments were reduced uniformly 15 per cent and in cases of inequalities the reductions were, in some cases, as high as 33 per cent. Salaries of school-teachers were not reduced in 1932, but the salaries of all other city employees were reduced 5 per cent.

"In conjunction with the DeKalb Chapter of the American Red Cross the city is carrying on relief work, distributing coal to those who are destitute or in need. This coal costs the city $4.77 a ton, delivered to the consumer. During the winter the city tries to furnish limited work to the unemployed and at the close of each day the laborers are paid off, half in cash and half in food supplies.

"The police department has inaugurated a safety campaign in conjunction with the American Legion, enforcing all traffic regulations of the city and state."

Another Georgia City Reports 'Bills All Paid'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRIFFIN, Ga.—No red ink is needed to describe the city of Griffin's financial status. Its treasury department has declared all bills for the year paid at discount where a discount was given and a surplus left on hand.

Griffin, with a population of more than 10,000 persons, has shown an increase in cash assets during the last two years of $51,000, and the tax rate has been reduced from $1.80 to $1.55. The city at present has $72,079 cash on hand and $10,000 due from the board of education. Also Griffin's bonded indebtedness was reduced on schedule.

Among the improvements the city has effected during the last year were a new fire and police equipment which cost $18,000, $26,000 spent for additional paving, and $5000 for additional park space. Tuition charges in the schools being dropped cost the city an additional $7500.

Birmingham Has No Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Although many American cities are finding it hard to live within their incomes, this city has closed its second year without a deficit. It has been necessary to economize on account of lowered taxes, but Mr. J. M. Jones, commission president, has been given credit for achieving this result. The city has its school teachers and other employees paid up to date.

HOOVER ASKS REAL ACTION ON ECONOMY

Warns President-Elect of Congress' Opposition to Reorganization

REVIEWS CHECKS PUT ON EXECUTIVE

Declares Incoming Régime Needs Full Power to Combine Bureaus

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—President Hoover celebrated his return to Washington today with the first press conference he has held in nearly four months, taking the opportunity to belabor Congress' perennial opposition to governmental reform, and warning President-Elect Roosevelt that he cannot expect to ax away useless branches and modernize the public machine until Congress is set aside.

President Hoover's blunt characterization of Congress and vested departmental interests is not calculated to improve the already slender chances for his governmental reorganization plan on Capitol Hill. It is explained primarily as an unrestrained expression of the President's personal view, coming to a head after four years of direct wrestling with an obdurate Legislature, on top of eight previous years of more or less vain striving for efficiency in the Washington machine.

"Either Congress must keep its hands off now," President Hoover tensely concluded, "or they must give to my successor much larger powers of independent action than given to any President if there is ever to be reorganization. And that authority to be effective should be free of the limitations in the law passed last year which gives Congress the veto power, which prevents the abolition of functions, which prevents the rearrangement of major departments. Otherwise it will, as is now being demonstrated in the present law, again be merely make believe."

Finds Nation Lagging

Thus President Hoover approves the method which his successor is reliably stated to have decided upon: namely the simple side-tracking of Congress while the Executive takes upon himself the onerous task of cutting out unnecessary departments and hewing the structure of government into modern and workable shape.

But the President warned that:

"Any real reorganization sensibly carried out will sooner or later embrace the very orders I have issued. For instance, the consolidation of all agencies into one coördinated public works function should be recommended by every study of the subject all these years. Every other advanced government on earth has a definite public works department or division. No private business and no other government would tolerate the division of its construction work into over 20 authorities in 12 different departments and establishments as is the case of our Government.

"No other government and no good government would tolerate merchant marine activities separated over seven departments or independent establishments. The same can be said as to public health, education, land utilization, etc. Altogether I have directed that 58 boards, commissions and bureaus should be consolidated into nine divisions."

Reviews Former Attempts

The Chief Executive reminded the Nation that every President from Roosevelt to Coolidge has gone far in exposing governmental inefficiency and waste; that every single step meets with bitter opposition which has in the end won.

And he warned that the proposal to transfer the job of reorganization to President-Elect Roosevelt "is simply a device by which it is hoped that the proposals can be defeated."

Congress will now begin its side of the debate. Any prospect that mere failure to press opposition to the President's reorganization plans would permit their application in February appears now to have vanished as the White House takes the offensive.

The Hoover Statement

The text of the President's statement follows:

The proposals of Democratic leaders in Congress to stop the reorganization of government functions which I have made is a backward step. The same opposition has now arisen which has defeated every effort at reorganization for 25 years.

The chairman of one House committee discloses: "Many members of the Administration itself opposed Mr. Hoover's plan," but that he had not called them to testify because "he saw no reason to embarrass them." He could add that outside groups, congressional committees and members of Congress fear a reduction of influence in the administration of these functions.

The proposal to transfer the job of reorganization to my successor is simply a device by which it is hoped that these proposals can be defeated. Statements that I have made over 10 years as to the opposition which has always thwarted reorganization have come true.

Repeats Former Statement

Five years ago I said:

". . . practically every single item in such a program has invariably met with opposition of some vested official, or it has disturbed some vested habit, and offended some

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CURLEY URGES RAISING RATES ON INCOME TAX

Boston Mayor Submits Plan in Annual Message to Council

A measure providing for an increase in the income tax to 3 per cent, for an increase from 3 to 6 per cent on gains, and imposition of a 6 per cent tax upon the income from intangibles now exempt from taxation, is to be submitted to the Legislature, James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, told the City Council in his annual message today.

Mayor Curley declared he has instructed the corporation counsel to submit this remedial legislation, which in conjunction with certain economies, represents his plan for coping with Boston's financial problem.

The enactment of such relief would, he said, provide immediate aid for every municipality in the Commonwealth and would restore the balance between real estate taxation and taxation upon income-bearing securities.

Declaring that opposition to authorization by the State for municipal borrowing for major construction projects was responsible in large part for the tremendous increase in administering public welfare and soldier relief departments, he declared he had made budgetory provisions for $10,000,000 to go to the Public Welfare Department and $1,000,000 for administering soldiers' relief.

He asserted that the task of raising revenue has been made difficult by action of many large property owners, who obtained nearly $1,000,000 in refunds from the Board of Tax Appeals in 1932. This sum depreciated, he said, the valuation of property by nearly $30,000,000 with a corresponding decrease in appropriation power and tax receipts for 1933.

Fluctuating Valuations

He condemned the view that assessed valuations should be jumped back and forth, asserting the theory of equalizing values over a long period to be a valid one. Completion of plans to install the block system of assessments, upon which the Assessing Department has been working, will, according to him, represent a saving to the city of $200,000, besides establishing an equitable system of determining property values.

If all the necessary improvements in Boston were deferred for 1933, and if the salaries and list of employees were reduced, little relief would be afforded, for, he pointed out, those deprived of work would apply for aid and the city would have to grant it.

Declaring that the existing law gives the Mayor no authority to reduce or remove civil service employees without a hearing, he said he would seek no such authority for the reasons that he does not believe public employees are overpaid; that it took 150 years to establish the present wage scale, and that reduction would be "injurious" to every industrial enterprise in the community.

Boston Art Notes

Doll and Richards

A miscellaneous exhibition hangs in the main gallery of Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. It consists of works by artists who have places in the history of American and European art.

By Pierre Mignard, portrayer of the era of Louis XVI, there is a typical canvas, in which the Comtesse de Malpierre is seen decked in elaborate finery, posing at her prettiest. The artificiality which prevailed at her time is apparent, an interesting contrast with the relaxation and naturalism, which took its place half a century later. By Adolphe Monticelli, French romantic, there is a typically fantastic scene, "Garden Party," in which the subjects are seen in veiled amber tints. This painter is a great favorite with certain Bostonians, who find in his pageantry and luminous, warm colors the qualities most agreeable in pictures. The American, John Enneking, reflects somewhat the same warmth and romance in his "After Glow," to be seen here.

There are some excellent maritime paintings by William F. Hallsell. There is a lively portrait of "Baby Tribbie" by Mr. George de Forest Brush. An early Winslow Homer shows that famous American in his youthful days when he worked in the current mode, painting the outdoors with vivid colors.

In the smaller gallery, there are some water colors. It is interesting to observe how our aquarellists, instead of growing further apart in the development of their personal styles, grow closer together, satisfied to borrow freely from one another designs, colors and subjects. There are two pictures of trout fishing, one by Mr. Sears Gallagher and the other by Mr. Vladimir Pavlosky, almost identical. Winslow Homer was the first to paint this subject; Mr. Frank Benson has often done it justice. Is this the way in which we are achieving a native style? It does not seem altogether convincing.

There are some Venetian scenes by Mr. Ruel Compton Tuttle, and an atmospheric scene of the Tyrol by Mr. Olaf Olson. D. A.

Motion Pictures

After the Ball

The graph of foreign picture importations at the Fine Arts Theater has for some time maintained a new high average in the zigzag line. On a little peak by itself (without being the highest attainable) may be placed the new French picture, "Le Bal," which opened there yesterday—a Frenchly delightful film.

If the opening sequences dwell overlong on the possibilities of domestic bliss without too much of this world's goods, the rest of the picture flows along at a pleasantly quickened tempo. The bourgeois happiness of father Alfred, goodwife Jeanne and daughter Antoinette is presently dissipated by the advent of sudden wealth. Alfred (admirably achieved in the hands of M. André Lefaur) must have an eyeglass; Jeanne (sympathetically drawn by Mlle. Germaine Dermoz) in spite of her chin-line, the glavering attentions of an insincere philanderer; and Antoinette (a wistful and dear "teenster" in the slight young person of Mlle. Danielle Darrieux) an English governess. And all must live in a depressing state of grandiose interior decoration. The height of parvenu aspiration is reached in the planning of a grand ball—the invitations to which Antoinette, in loneliness and desperation, throws wholesale into the river. The fiasco which follows brings the family to its former middle-class senses.

M. William Thiele has consummately directed the ball scenes. Under the humor is the pity, under the travesty the wretchedness and futility of mistaken human gropings, mostly done with well-contrived pantomime and little dialogue.

The prize for astute characterization goes to Mlle. Marguerite Pierry as Cousin Isabelle, Antoinette's piano teacher and the sole guest at the ball. The music-lesson scene is a little masterpiece. Eccentricity borders on extravaganza at the ball, but Cousin Isabelle remains the high spot of the picture.

M. W. R. Heymann, "composer for the screen," contributes the moderately interesting score, with these advantages—the music does not obtrude on the action, nor associate itself with extraneous ideas. M. L.

The Dance

As the Dance Wags

With the Hans Wiener Dance Group as nucleus, and the Fine Arts Theater as sponsor, it looks as if Boston might soon have a Dance Center of its own. The two chief requisites are the discriminating encouragement of or by audiences, without which no art can flourish, and a constant care on the Dance Group's part to weed out all tendencies toward mediocrity and make every move an esthetically forward one. Also, to welcome other, sufficiently gifted, dancers.

An example of the lighter accomplishments of the Dance Group was given at the Fine Arts Theater in a midnight New Year celebration, when Mr. Otto Ashermann and Miss Nina Dale entertained with a short and sprightly program in playful mood. The particolored costumes and blithe harlequinade of "In Waggish Humor" (music of Lefebre) set the note of espièglerie. Mr. Ashermann's solo dance, "Wedding Day" (Smitt-Gregor), one-half of him bride and the other groom, with mincing steps or stalwart capers according to the side that faced the audience, was a hilarious bit of burlesque that aroused a spattering of giggles but not the applause that it deserved. The closing number, the masked "Ballet Grotesque," delicately and amusingly patterned out of Schubert's "Moment Musicale," (warmly received at the Pops last spring) did win the response that requires repetition. A jolly half-hour, but there was real dancing under all the fun.

Not to forget the essential musical support. Mr. Edwin Biltcliffe, pianist, who supplied the accompaniments, was notably en rapport. And who is the costume designer? M. L.

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CSM-81

The World—'I Hope He Has Brought Me Something Nice'

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CUT IN TAXATION LEADS PLANS OF BOSTON CHAMBER

Seventeen Major Objectives Are Listed in Its Program for 1933

Reduction of taxation is the first of 17 major objectives listed by Mr. M. D. Liming, general secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as comprising "a definite and constructive program" with which the chamber enters 1933, and just made public.

During 1932, the chamber reduced its annual expenditures by about $70,000, Mr. Liming said, "and has been relieved of a contingent liability in connection with operation of the dining rooms of an additional $21,000 per year."

The 17 major objectives for 1933 include reduction of taxation by elimination of unnecessary municipal, state and federal expenditures; new industries for metropolitan Boston, through practical aid such as locating sites, providing information on taxes, labor, markets, transportation and legislation; coöperation to aid growth of the 5700 existing factories in metropolitan Boston by assisting to secure new products, to extend markets and to exchange management methods experience, more extensive use of the Port of Boston; simplification of traffic enforcement problems in down-town Boston.

The chamber also will promote measures to continue spread of employment; establishment and maintenance of such common carrier rates, rules and practices as are in the interest of Boston and New England; coöperation with other agencies to remove obstacles to New England's foreign trade recovery; reduction of Boston's fire losses through better enforcement of existing laws; protection of the Port of Boston against discriminatory rate differentials, both ocean and rail, in formal and informal proceedings before federal regulatory bodies.

Other activities will include suppression of fraudulent solicitation; nation-wide recognition of New England as an all-year vacation land because of its unrivaled natural beauty and historic interest; recommendation, with the coöperation of business men and members of the bar, of such changes in the laws, rules and practices governing the courts of the Commonwealth as will result in the reform of judicial procedure to the advantage of the citizens generally; development of retail distribution in Boston; liberalization of existing antitrust laws; relief from unfair competition against New England industries caused by importations of low-price merchandise from countries whose currencies have depreciated; efforts to make Boston the outstanding convention city of the Northeast.

New England Ports Show Slight Gains

Water-borne commerce at the principal New England ports made slight gains in the last quarter of 1932 and similar improvement is expected for the first quarter of 1933, Mr. Frank S. Davis, chairman of the Exports, Imports, and Port Facilities Committee of the New England Shippers Advisory Board states in the latest forecast of business conditions just issued.

A number of vessels in the coal-carrying trade, which had been laid up on account of slack business, have again been put into commission, says Mr. Davis, who is also manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Traffic through the Cape Cod Canal, he said, is "thoroughly illustrative of the value of the waterway to New England industries, showing an increase of 44,552 tons this past year.

"Considerable interest has been aroused in shipping circles in connection with the service of Seatrain Lines, Inc., between New York and New Orleans, via Havana, during the trial period of six months from Oct. 6, 1932, that has been authorized by the Shipping Board. Opposition to this service on the part of eastern trunk line railroads and coastwise steamship lines has developed in proceedings now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission; on the other hand, certain New England industrial interests are supporting the service. If the decision of the commission in the pending proceedings is favorable to Seatrain Lines, Inc., the effect it will have on the water-borne commerce of New England ports is problematical."

Arbitrary Limit To Tax Rate Urged

Establishment of a tax rate within which officials of the government must stay would be a good approach to the present problem of scaling down governmental costs, Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, told the National Civic Federation yesterday. He cited the example of Watertown, where municipal expenditures are controlled by a strong taxpayers' association which has told the governing authorities that the rate is not to go above $30 next year, and with that in view run the city.

Declaring that there are cities in Massachusetts unable to pay their school teachers, he said the schools, the costs of which have increased from $4,000,000 in 1911 to $18,000,000 in 1931, can be brought most fairly within the capacity of the taxpayers to support by an equitable reduction in teachers' salaries. Asserting the school committee to be dictator of school costs within prescribed limits, he indicated the need of coöperation of this body to obtain economies.

Speaking earlier before a group of Baptist ministers, he praised the plan of Governor Roosevelt to assume full executive authority in cutting national costs, saying that only by some one assuming full authority can these expenditures be slashed. He found in the fact "that all the authorities in Washington are thoroughly frightened by the present situation" another encouraging factor.

SURVEY DEFENDS 'JUNIOR HIGH' PLAN

The cost of education in cities and towns having a junior high school system is no higher than in those not employing the system, according to a statement of the State Department of Education. The statement describes the results of a survey of secondary education in the United States made during the past two years by authority of the Federal Government.

The report is an answer to claims that junior high schools in Massachusetts have increased the cost of education. The survey in this state was made by Mr. Wilbur I. Gooch, member of the staff selected for the Federal survey. Mr. Gooch's investigation covered several cities in each of six states where he studied the comparative costs of grades seven, eight and nine in school systems organized with and without the junior high.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT FROM BOSTON GROW

Shipments of large quantities of American wheat to Brazil from the port of Boston during 1932 brought the total exportation of grain from this port above the figures of last year. The Boston Grain and Flour Exchange issued statistics Dec. 31 showing that exports of grain amounted to 3,114,953 bushels during the year, all of which was American wheat. A large portion of this went to Brazil.

There were no exports of corn, oats or barley from Boston this year. In 1931, total exports were 2,924,485 bushels of grain, most of which was Canadian grain. These exports included 2,133,123 bushels of wheat, 20,000 bushels of oats and 771,463 bushels of barley.

PARTY CLEARING WAY FOR LUFKIN TO LEAD

The path toward the chairmanship of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee is becoming clearer for Mr. Wilfred W. Lufkin, Collector of the Port of Boston. Mr. Bayard Tuckerman Jr. of Hamilton resigned yesterday as a member of the committee from the Third Essex District and urged that Mr. Lufkin be named as his successor.

Lieut.-Gov.-Elect Gaspar G. Bacon has urged the naming of Mr. Lufkin as chairman but the move was blocked when the objection was raised that Mr. Lufkin was not a member of the committee. If Mr. Lufkin is named as Mr. Tuckerman's successor, the objection will be overruled. The committee will meet on Wednesday to fill the Tuckerman vacancy and to elect a chairman.

Williams College Plans Permanent Politics Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 3—Expansion of the Institute of Politics into a permanent organization, allied with the major agencies of international education, to harmonize hostile nationalistic views through public education is contemplated, according to Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College.

Basing his announcement on decisions reached by the Board of Advisers for the institute, Dr. Garfield today declared such important problems loom in international affairs that, in view of the change in Administration, the board postponed its decision whether the institute will hold its usual annual session here in August this year. The 1933 meeting, if held, will be devoted, according to advisers, to plans for a permanent institute at Williamstown, provided adequate funds can be procured.

Dr. Garfield stressed the need to overcome the lag between knowledge of the public and that of special groups, so the foreign policy of the United States can be directed by an intelligent public opinion. To that end the advisers urged coöperation of the institute with the Council of Foreign Relations, the World Peace Foundation, the Foreign Policy Association and similar agencies. It was also urged that the round-table conferences be divided—one to be attended by specialists on international affairs and the other by a wider public.

Declaring that conferences being held in this nation and abroad often resulted in antagonistic views, the advisers suggested that the meeting of the institute be made the occasion for clearing facts arrived at during the year and of planning new studies for the future. Eventually the agencies working on international problems might, it was declared, function in an advisory way, serviceable to the Government without presuming to formulate policies.

Higher Limit Urged In Loans on Homes

An incalculable amount of home refinancing would be effected were remedial legislation permitting bank loans up to 70 per cent of the value of mortgaged property to be passed, according to Mr. Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer. This declaration was contained in a letter to Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, president of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, and expressed Mr. Hurley's belief that the bank president had facilitated a legal basis for relief in his own letter urging banks to refrain from making foreclosures.

"A similar change in the Home Loan Bank Act is desirable," Mr. Hurley asserted, if the Home Loan Bank system is going to be a workable system for relief. The act now permits a Home Loan District Bank to loan up to a mere 40 per cent of the value of the mortgaged home."

Liberalizing of the Massachusetts law limiting the amount of the total resources of a bank that may be lent on mortgage securities was also urged by Mr. Hurley. He requested the coöperation of Mr. Evans in reviewing and pressing these proposals, which Mr. Hurley indicated he had submitted two years ago.

LABOR VIOLATIONS FOUND ON INCREASE

Increase in the violation of the labor laws during the year ending Nov. 30 has been noted by the State Department of Labor and Industries according to a statement by Mr. Edwin S. Smith, commissioner, given out yesterday. Prosecutions during that period totaled 1181 as against 916 for the preceding year, it was said, 788 of the cases being found guilty by the court.

Failure to comply with the laws governing the weekly payment of wages and the overtime employment of women and children represented the greater part of violations, it was pointed out in Mr. Smith's statement. More than half of these violations, it was said, occurred in the building industry.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; moderate south or southwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 32.

Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday cloudy and warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday cloudy and warmer in south portion and possibly light rain and colder in extreme north portion.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south and southwest winds becoming fresh Wednesday, and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow or rain over north portion Tuesday, and snow or rain over north, and rain over south portion about Friday; cold beginning of week; rising temperature Tuesday, colder Wednesday, warmer Friday, and colder at end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	44	Montreal	32	34
Bismarck	18	36	Nantucket	34	40
Boston	34	45	New Orleans	50	58
Buffalo	34	34	New York	40	42
Calgary	-4	4	Norfolk, Va.	46	56
Charleston	46	56	North Platte	22	46
Chicago	32	38	Philadelphia	36	42
Cincinnati	36	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	34	64
Denver	28	56	Pittsburgh	32	40
Eastport, Me.	34	36	Portland, Me.	26	36
Hatteras	54	54	Raleigh	36	54
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Jan. 3	74	..	St. Louis	32	46
			St. Paul	30	40
Helena, Mont.	22	44	Salt Lake City	40	42
Huron, S. D.	34	44	San Francisco	48	52
Jacksonville	54	66	Santa Fe, N.M.	14	36
Kansas City	38	48	Seattle	38	42
Key West	70	74	Tampa	64	70
Los Angeles	46	68	Washington	38	46
Memphis	38	48	Wichita, Kan.	22	42
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston, N.D.	3	40

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 3.
B—Maximum Jan. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 4:48 p. m.; Wednesday 5:15 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:35 p. m.

MAYORS STRESS CIVIC ECONOMY IN MASSACHUSETTS

Inaugurals in Several Cities Show Intent to Cut Further

The theme of strict economy in government was threaded through the inaugural addresses of mayors who took office in various cities of Massachusetts yesterday.

Each mayor stressed his individual plan of attack on the alleged excessive costs of municipal administration for the new year and announced his intention of siding with the taxpayer in the war to eliminate waste. In Beverly, for instance, Mayor Paul S. Eaton assailed the administrative costs of the police department and advocated a substantial reduction in police appropriations this year.

Mayor Eaton stated that the total cost of running this department in 1912 with 585 arrests was $30,628 as compared with $110,000 and 394 arrests in 1932.

It was primarily on his record of enforcing economy that Mayor J. Leo Sullivan was inaugurated for a third term at Peabody, yesterday. In his address he called for more and stricter economy, where possible, during the ensuing year. He asked for greater coöperation from department heads.

Revere's Mayor, Mr. Andrew A. Casassa, who won his third term on an independent ticket, urged prompt payment of taxes as the first step to sound city finances.

"Last year," the Revere mayor said, "We reduced salaries 10 per cent and cut administration costs to the bone. This year we must go still further to eliminate all extravagance."

The theme of economy was taken up in Newton by Mr. Roy F. Collins, new president of the city's Board of Aldermen, and Mayor Sinclair Weeks who pressed the claim that tax burdens can be lifted only by governmental economy. Mayor Weeks again advocated a cut of 7½ per cent in city salaries.

In an address at the high school hall, Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy told a crowded hall that "we should abandon all thought of spending money for municipal luxuries. We must confine ourselves to the necessities of efficient operation." He said he was in favor of readjusting city salaries.

Mayor Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River took the stand that economy should not hit city salaries any harder. He referred particularly to the activities of the Finance Board, which he said had cut city salaries 20 per cent already.

A warning to "watch out" was launched at Brockton police by Mayor Horace E. Baker, who declared that some members of that department had been signing themselves up to "entangling alliances." He praised efforts to cut down government expenses and urged coöperation of city department heads in further relieving the burden of the taxpayers.

New England Tells Scenic Attractions

A $75,000 advertising campaign designed to stimulate summer recreation in New England is to be conducted by the New England Council during 1933, according to announcement today by Mr. Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president of the council.

The campaign which already is under way with a full cover page in the January issue of the Rotarian, organ of the Rotary International, will be under the supervision of Col. William A. Barron of Crawford Notch, N. H., chairman of the council's committee on recreational development.

According to plans, the campaign will be financed by subscriptions from business, transportation and recreational interests, largely members of the council, and other individuals. This is the second advertising venture of its kind by the council, the campaign last year amounting to $40,000. According to Mr. Harmon approximately $500,000,000 is spent for recreation in New England in normal times.

HOUSE MUST PICK MAINE'S DELEGATE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 — Contrary to precedent, neither former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster (R.) nor Mr. John G. Utterback (D.), contestants for the seat in Congress from the Third Maine District, will be a member of the new House when it first meets. Due to an unusual situation credentials have been withheld from both candidates.

The position was indicated in a letter received by the clerk of the House Dec. 29 from Gov. William T. Gardiner of Maine. It indicated that an impasse had resulted from a decision of the State Supreme Court directing the Governor and the Governor's Council to act separately on the contest. The Governor decided for Mr. Utterback, who received 34,520 votes in the official count while the council favored Mr. Brewster, who received 34,226 votes. In the absence of agreement, the Governor was without authority to issue a certificate of election to either contestant and the matter will have to be decided by the House itself.

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More Changes Made In Monitor Radiocast

STARTING Tuesday, Jan. 3, the daily evening radiocast of news from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, over Stations WBZ and WBZA of Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m), and the short-wave station W1XAZ, will be heard every evening from 6:15 to 6:30 o'clock, except Saturday. The Saturday radiocast will be heard from 7:00 to 7:15 p. m. Beginning Saturday, Jan. 21, the Saturday radiocast will be heard at 6:15 o'clock.

The daily radiocast from 12:00 noon to 12:15 p. m. will continue unchanged.

Motoring 'Don'ts' Foster Road Safety

Ninety per cent reduction in the number of fatalities from automobile accidents can be accomplished if drivers would obey "a simple set of eight New Year's driving resolutions," in the opinion of the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety. Violations of these rules are as follows:

1. Driving at a speed too fast for existing conditions: first, in residential areas; second, in business or congested districts, and third, near schools and playgrounds.
2. Passing another car going in the same direction when the view ahead is obstructed.
3. Failing to keep to the right-hand side of the road.
4. Failing to slow down at intersections.
5. Failing to slow down on approaching pedestrians.
6. Failing to observe the eight-foot law with respect to standing street cars.
7. Violation of traffic control devices; first, by failing to obey traffic signal lights; and second, failing to come to a full stop at stop signs on through streets.
8. Dangerous and improper parkings: first, leaving a car on the traveled part of a state highway; second, parking in a double line; third, leaving a car on the wrong side of the street; and fourth, parking too close to a corner.

Refuse As Fuel Keep Needy Warm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—How their unsightly refuse may be turned into a blessing for the needy is told to the people of Atlanta in a request from the Atlanta Emergency Relief Committee for scrap wood, broken down fences, boxes, decayed old structures or any burnable stove refuse to be donated to relief committees to supply fuel for the poor these cold winter days.

Plan to gather such waste at slight or no cost to the donors are under way. The committee has arranged to clear vacant lots of useless trees or limbs from trees, and to tear down unused sheds, old timber and other material to supply heat. More than 100 cords of wood already have been collected in Fulton County. The actual gathering and distributing of this work was provided for by 250 men in one week, who had no other means of obtaining fuel for themselves.

A coal company in Atlanta has granted free use of its yards for storage of wood obtained, and has offered to deliver such wood free with coal orders. Various real estate firms have offered to look over their properties for dead timber that may be gathered. Labor for gathering wood and its delivery will be supplied by the emergency committee.

BRAZIL INVESTIGATES RUMOR

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Jan. 3 (By U. P.)—Federal authorities recently ordered an investigation of published reports that a separatist propaganda campaign has been launched in the interior of Sao Paulo State.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): "Art of Living" lecture. "When Does a Man Stop Learning?" by Dr. John J. Mahoney of Boston University, Violin Room, 7:30.

Mechanics Building: Poultry show, all day and evening, through Jan. 5.

Theaters

Shubert—"Land of Smiles," 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Le Bal," film. At 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Emergency Relief Campaign: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, noon.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Landscape paintings, Miss Meginnis, 11.

Chevrolet Motor Car Company: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, noon.

New England Hotel Women's Relief Association: Afternoon meeting, speaking program and bridge, Hotel Sheraton, 2:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Le Bal," film. At 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: German and Netherlands Engravings of the 15th century; Etchings by Whistler; Prints by D. Y. Cameron and Hollar, also paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Special exhibition of museum collection of ancient Peruvian textiles.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and at other hours by appointment; music at 3:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Old Master drawings of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Modern woodcuts. Exhibition of Islamic Art—Pottery, bronzes, textiles, miniatures. Also Chinese pottery from the Hoyt collection.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibitions of Teutonic art.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Exhibition of portraits and landscapes by John G. Walcott. From Jan. 3 to 16.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings, drawings and prints by artists of various countries and times, including Renoir, John Sloan, Hassam, Merida, Florain and others. Woodblocks in color, by Karl Knaths.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Examples of early American sailor "Scrimshaws' art.

Heiman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Harvardiana and "portraits of timely interest."

Foster Brothers Gallery, 4 Park Square—Generalized exhibition of woodblocks and etchings.

Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Water color portrait sketches by Mrs. Nathaniel Franklin Emmons.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Group show by member of the New England Society of Contemporary Art. Through Jan. 13.

Copley Art Store, 667 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton—Original engravings by John Leach, Sporting Prints and Modern Etchings. (No closing date given.)

Scharves Studio, 985 Boylston Street—General print show.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 42 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors by R. F. Jackson.

Copley Society, 256 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits and landscapes in oils by Albert L. Lake. Landscapes by Mary Greene. Through Jan. 13.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sally Cross Bill. Through Jan. 14.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Pencil drawings by Frank M. Rines.

Doll and Richards Gallery, 126 Newbury Street—Drawings and lithographs by Janice Thompson. Through Jan. 14.

Casson Galleries, 572 Boylston Street—Paintings by J. Elliot Enneking. Through Jan. 14.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Water colors by Prescott M. Jones. Through Jan. 14.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Exhibition by Rodney J. Burns and Robin Guthrie. Through Jan. 14.

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NEW LIST GIVES GREAT AND NEAR GREAT CITIZENS

Ranges From Poets and Presidents to Indians and Outlaws

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 — The tenth volume of the Dictionary of American Biography, detailing the accomplishments of 676 famous Americans whose names begin with "J," "K" and "La," has been prepared for publication on Jan. 12 by the American Council of Learned Societies with Mr. Dumas Malone as editor-in-chief.

The biographies included in the volume ranged from Thomas Jefferson to Captain Kidd; from Sidney Lanier, the poet, to Kicking Bird, chief of the Kiowa Indians and from President Andrew Johnson to Mike Kelly, Boston baseball idol whose name is perpetuated in the phrase, "Slide, Kelly, slide."

There are 77 with the surname of "Johnson or Johnston," mentioned and 62 with "Jones." The Kings come next, followed in smaller force by the Lanes and Jenkins.

The career of Thomas Jefferson receives the most space but the biographies of John Jay, diplomat and statesman; Robert M. La Follette, the former Wisconsin Senator; John Paul Jones, naval hero, and Sir William Johnson, colonial superintendent of Indian affairs, take up almost as many lines.

The first name in the volume is that of William Jasper, to whom stands a monument in Savannah, Ga., because he was killed while planting the colors of the Second South Carolina Infantry on the Spring Hill redoubt in the Battle of Savannah. The volume ends with the name of Thomas O. Larkin, consul at Monterey, who played an important part in the acquisition of California by the United States.

In between these two pass in review Indians, trappers, explorers, Colonial officials, soldiers, two Presidents, statesmen, engineers who laid the railroads across the mountains, founders of western cities, jurists and notorious lawbreakers, writers, artists, musicians, sportsmen and every other sort of person who made a name for himself. Two notable figures of other lands, Lafayette and Kosciuszko, have their contributions to American life depicted.

The women mentioned in the volume form an interesting group. They include "Mother Jones," beloved Labor leader; Sybil Jones, Quaker preacher; Mary Jemison, white woman of the Genesee; Amanda T. Jones, who patented a widely used canning process; Henrietta Johnson, probably the first woman painter in North America; Sister Julia, founder of Trinity College for Women; Mary M. K. Kehew, leader in constructive social movements; Ellen Cheney Johnson, educator and prison reformer; Laura Keene, actress; Clara Louise Kellogg, dramtic soprano; Margaret C. Klingelsmith, member of the bar and law librarian; Annie Fellows Johnston, author of the "Little Colonel" series; Grace E. King, writer on Louisiana subjects; and Lucy Larcom, author of "A New England Girlhood."

Students Defend Rights of Aliens To Self-Help Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 3—Discrimination against foreign students in matters relating to part-time work to assist them through college, was deplored by student delegates from nearly 100 colleges to the National Student Federation of America at its closing convention session Sunday.

Their action came in the form of a resolution in which the students voted that foreign students should have the same right as native-born Americans in the matter of self-help. The consensus was that any discrimination would arouse feeling against American students abroad and would in itself accomplish nothing. Regarded from an American standpoint, the students believed that inasmuch as there were so few such foreign students the effect on Americans needing self-help would be negligible.

Another resolution recommended limitation of the number of football games scheduled. Eight games per season was fixed as the maximum in the proposal which was offered to the federation by Mr. Orville Moller, University of Southern California, and a former All-American football player.

Washington, D. C., was chosen for the next convention, which will be held Dec. 27-31, 1933. Mr. John Lang of the University of North Carolina was elected president and Miss Elizabeth Read of Vassar College, vice-president. Mr. Lang, whose home is in Carthage, N. C., is a graduate student, and was elected on a progressive program relative to student government.

Colombia to Attack Amazon River Port

PARA, Brazil, Jan. 3 (AP) — A Colombian squadron of four ships left this port at the mouth of the Amazon yesterday on a self-styled punitive mission to Leticia, the upper Amazon city which was seized by Peru in what Colombian officials assert was an alleged violation of the Salomon-Lozano treaty.

The vessels, which are carrying munitions, supplies and 1000 soldiers, are expected to make a short pause at Manaos, within the Brazilian territory, and to arrive in Leticia, just beyond the Brazilian - Colombian border, within a fortnight.

The movement was regarded as the beginning of a drive to recover the Leticia country over which Colombia has been in dispute with Peru for some weeks. The Peruvians were said to have a strong force, including airplanes, in the disputed area.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 3 (AP)—Discussing the dispute with Colombia over Leticia, Congress wound up a 10-hour session today by voting confidence in the Government, 51 to 15. There was no statement as to the trend which the debate took.

BUSINESS SCHOOL OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A new department, in charge of Dr. Theodore S. Johnson of Raleigh, has been established at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering here. It is known as the department of business administration, and was made possible through certain consolidations, effected without any extra expense to the institution or the taxpayers.

STREET RAILWAY TRAVEL SHRINKS

Travel on local electric railways and bus lines in the United States during 1932 was about 12 per cent below that of 1931, the American Transit Association estimates.

Where Once the Tide Ran Swift and Free

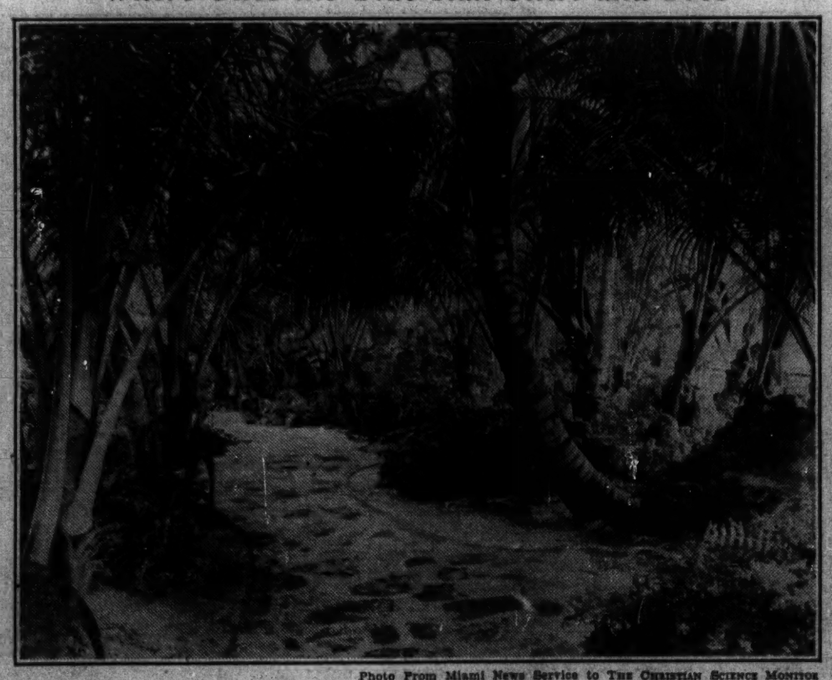

Photo From Miami News Service to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A WALK IN THE GROTTO, BAY FRONT PARK, MIAMI, FLA.

Flowers and Trees Now Grow On Former Bottom of the Sea

The Grotto, in Bay Front Park, Miami, Reclaimed From Sand Sucked From Biscayne Bay, Proves One of Florida City's Key Attractions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The Grotto, as it is called, is such a secluded spot in Bay Front Park that sight-seers and promenaders often overlook the loveliest section of this noted stretch along the Miami water front, which only a few years ago was entirely under the blue waters of Biscayne Bay.

When engineers pulled several hundred acres of land up from the bottom of Biscayne Bay to make a much-needed boulevard and recreation center, they left, as a result of their great suction pumps, a hopeless-looking stretch of barren white sand. Landscape gardeners and park designers were called from many parts of the country to transform this barren waste into a beauty spot.

Full grown trees and palms of many varieties, shrubs and brilliantly flowering plants, transplated and aided by the tropical climate and gentle rains, went on growing as if this had always been their home. Vast expanses of velvety lawns rested the eyes of the traveler as one sauntered along the miles of paths bordered with gay blossoms.

Like a hammock in the Everglades is the Grotto. Fenced in and entered only through high rustic gates, this secluded corner is like a fairy bower. The imagination of the artist who planned this surprising spot must have had fairy tales in mind, for the place has a fairly unreal atmosphere. Hills and dales have been artificially made, pools with bright fish, water trickling down the jagged rocks among all kinds of strange tropical growths and ferns and palms with winding paths of coral rock leading from one delight to another. Deep shade, so dense that even the rays of the bright Florida sun can not penetrate, give cool refreshment.

If the hurried passer-by fails to investigate the alluring spot, the children have been wiser. They are well acquainted with its every delight. They come with nurse or with mother and very properly admire the flowers and goldfish. But more of them just romp in and have a grand time just as if the garden were their very own.

KEMAL OUTLAWS NARCOTICS TRADE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP) — Mustapha Kemal Pasha's campaign against narcotics as outlined in a Cabinet decree caused favorable comment among state and treasury department officials who are intrusted with the study and control of international dealings in opium and other narcotics.

The announcement that Turkey will adhere to the Hague and Geneva narcotics traffic agreements and will keep the three narcotic factories in Istanbul closed was viewed as assuming that one of the great sources of smuggled opium has been stamped out.

Previous promises of Turkish officials, not supported by Cabinet action and the word of Kemal, have not always been kept and those seeking to end the illegal traffic have been severe in their criticism of the manner in which Turkey permitted opium to reach smugglers.

Momus Celebrates In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3 (AP)—Though Jack Frost ruled the realm, King Momus in all his glory strutted up Broad Street yesterday in his traditional celebration of the coming of a new year.

His followers were not so numerous as they were in better times, but those who marched and pranced and danced their way, in the face of subfreezing weather, made the usual fine display.

Father Penn, having difficulty in meeting his 1933 budget, cut out his annual appropriation of $25,000 in prizes for the new year's mummers, and many of the former participants decided not to celebrate this year.

DR. WILHELM CUNO

HAMBURG, Germany, Jan. 3 (AP) —Dr. Wilhelm Cuno, who passed on today, was former Chancellor of Germany and general manager of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line.

Dr. Cuno was a native of Suhl, Thuringia. After completing a university career he entered the civil service and soon became counselor in the Prussian finance ministry. During the World War he held a leading position with the war-food ministry. In the winter of 1917, he left the government service and became a director of the Hamburg-American Shipping Line. Dr. Cuno was the first German shipping representative to seek reestablishment of shipping relations with the United States after the war and succeeded in negotiations with United American Lines for a joint transatlantic service. His success as a negotiator made him one of the most sought German industrial leaders for public service.

Paper on Quantum Mechanics Takes Technical Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 3—Dr. Henry Eyring, a research associate of the Frick Chemical Laboratory, Princeton University, won the prize of $1000 given annually by the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the best paper submitted at its winter meeting.

The winning paper consisted of three typewritten pages and dealt with Dr. Eyring's pioneer work in "applying the principles of quantum mechanics," the newest tool with which modern physics delves into the mysteries of the sub-atomic world, to the laws governing the chemical bonds between the elements. It was entitled "Quantum mechanics and chemistry with particular reference to reactions involving conjugate double bonds."

Dr. Eyring has applied his method to several branches of chemistry, but his work was said to be only a beginning. He has figured mathematically, the definite reactions that take place in a number of puzzling chemical combinations, and his findings were verified independently by other workers through actual chemical experimentation. In one instance, Dr. Eyring's calculations showed current textbooks to be in error.

In figuring out mathematically natural scientific facts which later were corroborated by experiment, Dr. Eyring has paralleled the notable discoveries of other prominent scientists in various fields. An instance was the prediction mathematically of the existence of the planets Neptune and Pluto many years before they were seen.

PRINTERS ACCEPT 8 P. C. WAGE CUT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Acceptance of an 8 per cent wage cut by book and job printers was announced here Dec. 30 by Typographical Union No. 6 ending a labor dispute months old. The new wage rate will become effective when the contract is signed between the Printers' League section of the New York Employing Printers' Association and their book and job printers. The contract will cover the period from October, 1932, to January 1, 1933.

The new rate calls for a wage of $50 a week for day shift workers and $56 a week for night shift workers. Five days or five nights of eight consecutive hours are to constitute a week's work.

'Svapnavasavadatta' Is Snappy Little Play Vassar Will Enact

College Theater Slips Back 15 or 20 Centuries to Get Sanskrit Drama by Bhasa for Presentation on Jan. 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 3—In its search for material with which to continue a historical sequence started several years ago, the Vassar College Experimental Theater has reached far back into India's past for a Sanskrit drama by Bhasa which was discovered in 1918 after having been lost to the world for 1000 years.

The drama is "Svapnavasavadatta," the first Bhasa play ever brought to America, and its presentation at the college on Jan. 14 will be the first production of a Bhasa drama anywhere in 1500 years.

As a liberal arts college, Vassar conducts its theater as an experimental laboratory rather than for the purpose of giving professional training to designers, technicians, actors and playwrights, as at Yale or Carnegie. Practically nothing save premières of new plays, translations or early period dramas which have not been produced in modern times is done at Vassar. The theater focuses the three college courses of playwriting, play producing and advanced play producing, and gives full credit to students as a curricular activity.

According to Prof. Hallie F. Flanagan, director, the Experimental Theater is "a complete theater from the writing to the production of a drama." She said its purpose was "to experiment with ideas and emotions in terms of the stage." Four productions a year are undertaken and the historical sequence, which started with a liturgical drama of the fourteenth century, has included a Japanese Noh play and "Hippolytus," by Euripides.

Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of the college, took a leading part in "Hippolytus," which was given in the original Greek last year. Men of the faculty and residents of Poughkeepsie are enlisted for the theater's productions.

The Sanskrit drama on which the theater is now working was discovered in a library in India by Mr. Robert Sherriss, an Englishman, and Mr. Panna Lall, an Indian, who translated it into English. It was called to the attention of the theater by Miss Harriet Meyer, New York artist, who has been doing research in Sanskrit.

Incidental music for this play will be provided by Sarat and Lota Lahiri, Hindus, of New York, who will play authentic music of the period of the drama.

The Experimental Theater operates on a limited budget and receives gifts from former students and others from time to time. Recently an anonymous donor of Boston gave the group $1000.

Professor Flanagan, who is a member of the English Department, came to Vassar in 1925 and took up the dramatic production classes. She passed the next year in Russia as a Guggenheim fellow and on her return established the Vassar College Experimental Theater. The technical director is Mr. Lester E. Lang.

Dust of County Office Gives Up Clinton Deed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3—One hundred and thirty-four years after its execution, a deed conveying property from DeWitt Clinton, sixth Governor of New York state, and his wife, Marie, to the First Baptist Church of the Town of Hartford in consideration of one cent, has been found among the old records in the office of the Washington County Clerk at Hudson Falls.

Written in ink on a well preserved sheet of laid paper, the deed not only bears Clinton's signature, but appears to be almost entirely in his own handwriting.

The document is regarded by several historians as a valuable find. The date upon which the property, involving the church and burial ground, was conveyed to the present owners was Feb. 12, 1798. This date also marks the first year that Clinton served in the Senate.

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America Is Expected to Find New Ideas to Fit New Times

Report on Social Trends Expresses Confidence in Democracy

This is the first of three articles dealing with the report of President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends. The broader implications of the report are dealt with in this article, with specific attention to the committee's findings on social development, foreign relations and militarism.

The second article will deal with the committee's findings on problems of employment, industry, production, consumption and related topics, and the third with the committee's views on government, crime and its remedies.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Confidence that American democracy will find new ideas, new tools, and a new technique to accomplish those changes in its economic, governmental and social institutions which the dynamic nature of its material culture during the first third of the twentieth century has made inevitable is the keynote of the report of President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends, made public yesterday.

The study, which is the first of its kind ever made in this country, has provided a mirror in which the American people may see the apparent weaknesses and incongruities, as well as the fundamental vigor and the promise of better conditions than mankind has ever known, which mark their civilization. Its aim, as set forth in the first paragraph of the report, was to provide "such a review as might supply a basis for the formulation of large national policies looking to the next phase in the nation's development."

In a foreword, President Hoover, who appointed the committee in September, 1929, says that it was his desire "to have a complete, impartial examination of the facts."

"Since the task assigned to the committee was to inquire into changing trends," he continues, "the result is emphasis on elements of instability rather than stability in our social structure.

Should Prove General Help

"This study is the latest and most comprehensive of a series, some of them governmental and others privately sponsored, beginning in 1921 with the report on 'Waste in Industry' under my chairmanship. It should serve to help all of us to see where social stresses are occurring and where major efforts should be undertaken to deal with them constructively."

In a statement issued from the White House simultaneous with publication of the report, President Hoover said he wished to supplement the prefatory note by calling attention to certain aspects of the report which are "of far greater significance and value than any of its details, admirable though these studies are."

The significance of the report lies "primarily, first in the fact that it is a coöperative effort on a very broad scale," the President's statement continued, "to project into the field of social thought the scientific mood and the scientific method as correctives to undiscriminating emotional approach and to insecure factual basis in seeking constructive remedies for great social problems."

"The second significance of the undertaking is that, so far as I can learn," he continued, "it is the first attempt ever made to study simultaneously all of the fundamental social facts which underlie all our social problems. Much ineffective thinking and many impracticable proposals of remedy have, in the past, been due to unfamiliarity with facts in fields related to that in which a given problem lies. The effort here has been to relate all the facts and present them under a common standard of measurement."

Report in Two Volumes

The report comprises two large volumes of 1541 pages, containing the committee's findings, which include their collective judgment of the material and sets forth matters of opinion, and 29 chapters of material gathered by experienced investigators. The committee is also publishing 13 volumes of special studies and supporting data, giving in greater detail the facts upon which the findings rest. The members of the committee are Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, chairman; Dr. Charles E. Merriam, vice-chairman; Dr. Shelby M. Harrison, secretary-treasurer; Miss Alice Hamilton, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Dr. William F. Ogburn, and Mr. Edward E. Hunt, executive secretary.

Calling attention to the epoch-making events and problems of great variety and complexity which have occured since 1900, marking "one of the most eventful periods of our history," the report asserts that numerous points of tension in our national life "demand attention if we are not to drift into zones of danger." It attributes the most serious aspects of the existing situation to "a marked indifference to the interrelation among the parts of our huge social system" and the fact that "powerful individuals and groups have gone their own way without realizing the meaning of the old phrase, 'No man liveth unto himself.'"

Coördinating of Energies

"The outstanding problem might be stated as that of bringing about a realization of the interdependence of the factors of our complicated social structure," it continues, "and of interrelating the advancing sections of our forward movement so that agriculture, labor, industry, government, education, religion, and science may develop a higher degree of coördination in the next phase of national growth.

"A nation advances not only by dynamic power, but by and through the maintenance of some degree of equilibrium among the moving forces."

These failures in coördination, the report attributes "in no small measure to the tendency of human beings to fall into fixed habits and conservative attitudes," and to the fact that "there is in our social organizations an institutional inertia, and in our social philosophies a tradition of rigidity."

The report asserts that political institutions in the United States have lagged behind economic institutions and declares that this fact must be recognized in plans regarding education, business and other important phases of national policy.

Declaring that every effort should be made to prevent any lowering of standards of living, it urges that a national minimum standard—in health, in education, in culture, as well as in income—below which citizens should not be allowed to fall, be applied to localities as well as to individuals.

Can Minimize Poverty

Although prevention of poverty on a large scale may not seem practicable in the near future, it holds, yet much can undoubtedly be done in that direction.

Overshadowing all other problems of government, it declares, is the question of adapting the best in the American tradition to the changing forms of modern life.

The report foreshadows the appearance of new types of politico-economic organizations that may profoundly perplex persons "who reason in terms of isms or of the theoretical rightness or wrongness of state activity." It foresees that the already quickened sense of responsibility on the part of the bar and of the judges is likely to play an important rôle in meeting the needs of a changing society which is dependent on personnel and the training and philosophies of that personnel.

Discussing the relations of the United States with other nations, the report says that there can be little doubt that the trend will be in the future, as in recent years, toward greater intimacy, although there may be occasions when isolation and marked economic nationalism have the upper hand. Developing modes of intercommunication, economic interchange and on the whole an increasing number of international contacts will undoubtedly mold the relations between this country and other nations into greater intimacy, "whether the future pattern of action is predominantly imperialistic or coöperative in form and spirit," it holds.

The report sounds a warning on the question of militarism.

"Traditionally insisting upon the supremacy of the civil over the military power," it says, "we have held to that doctrine and have played an important part in all movements for the curbing or abolition of war, including participation in a 'war to end war.'

"On the other hand, our interest in foreign markets and loans has greatly increased, and the need of a strong hand in economic diplomacy has been emphasized. Our military and naval establishments have grown and systems of military training have been expanded. Our soldiers have fought in Asia, Europe and Latin America. Powerful propagandas, both for militarism and pacifism, have been set in motion, and their clashes have been frequent, but inconclusive.

"The trends, in short, are conflicting and confusing, with the problems of war remaining as imminent and as grave as in the past."

Interesting to Read This 50 Years Hence

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 3

THE President's Research Committee on Social Trends reports these possibilities:

Rearrangements in the relations of nations, with the possibility always of that most tragic of human problems, war.

The probability of a stationary population, with 132,000,000 to 133,000,000 residents of 1940, and possibly no more than 145,000,000 by the year 2000.

Increasing displacement of men by machines, with a continuance of the "grave" problem of technological unemployment.

Special legislation to lighten the farmers' burden.

Lessening of "long hours of toil."

Tendency toward greater "uniformity of American life."

A problem of not enough "white-collar jobs" for college graduates.

Growth of public welfare activities.

Progress in the "prevention of poverty."

A trend toward "more intimate relations" among nations, and "on the whole an increasing number of international contacts."

Unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and a consideration of compulsory health insurance.

Losses in European markets "compensated for by the growth of markets in the countries bordering on the Pacific ocean."

"Gradual abandonment of much (farm) land in the back hills," with the responsibility for such a move "likely to devolve largely upon the state."

Drastic restrictions on corporate enterprises.

A revolution in housing methods, with the question of governmental aid arising.

Personnel of Committee Shows Varied Activities

Dr. Mitchell, professor of economics at Columbia University, was a member of the War Industries Board in 1918 and 1919, has served in various capacities with official and private research groups, including the National Bureau for Economic Research, and has occupied teaching positions at the University of Chicago and University of California. He is a past president of the American Economic Association.

Dr. Merriam, professor of political science and chairman of the political science department at the University of Chicago, was the Republican candidate for Mayor in Chicago in 1911. He is a member of the Social Science Research Council, of which he was president from 1924 to 1927, and of the American Political Science Association, which he headed from 1924 to 1925.

He is the author of many books on political science.

Dr. Harrison, general director of the Russell Sage Foundation, and lecturer in Teachers' College, Columbia University, has been active as an educator and worker in the fields of sociology and economics since leaving the staff of the Pittsburg Survey in 1908. He is director of the survey of social and living conditions, of the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs.

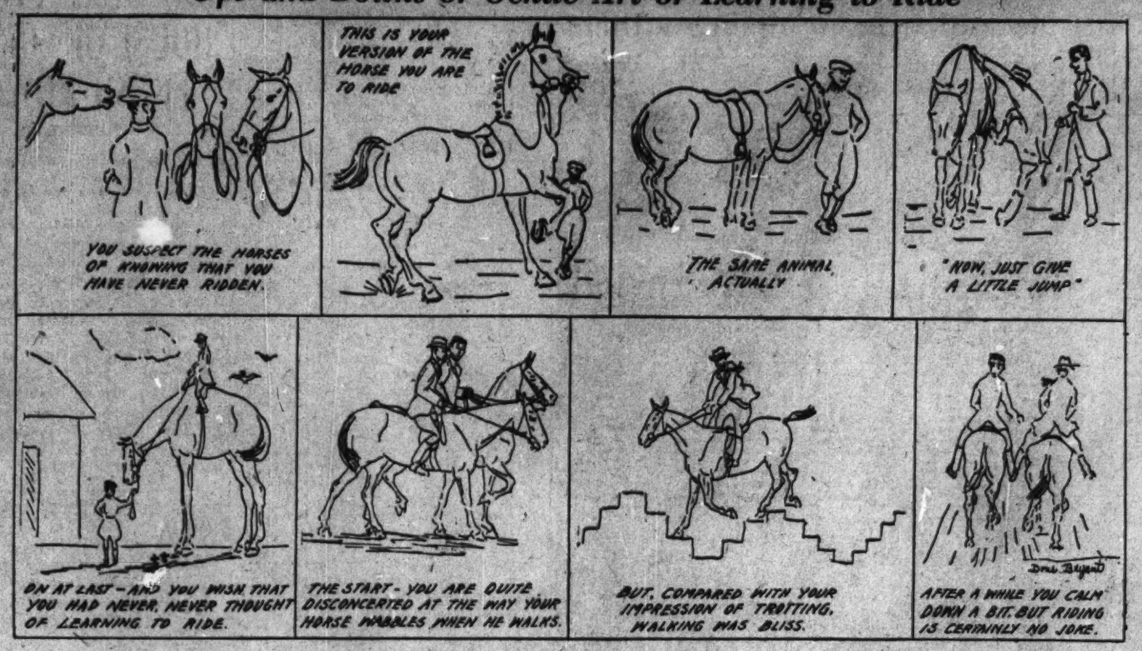
Dr. Odum, Kenan professor of sociology, and director of the school of public welfare, University of North Carolina, is a director of the Institute for Research in Social Science, chief of the social science division of the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition, and in 1930 was president of the American Sociological Society.

Dr. Hamilton is professor of industrial medicine at Harvard Medical School, has done medical investigation work for the Government and other educational institutions, and is active in women's politics.

Dr. Ogburn, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, was examiner and head of the cost of living department of the National War Labor Board, in 1918 and 1919. He is a member of the American Sociology Society and other sociological and economic organizations.

Mr. Hunt was a war correspondent in Europe in 1914, director of publicity of the American Red Cross in 1917, head of the economic rehabilitation work in France in 1917 and 1918, secretary of President Harding's Conference on Unemployment in 1921, American expert on scientific management, World Economic Conference, 1927, and secretary of the President's Emergency Committee for Unemployment in 1930 and 1931.

Ups and Downs of Gentle Art of Learning to Ride


YOU SUSPECT THE HORSES OF KNOWING THAT YOU HAVE NEVER RIDDEN.
THIS IS YOUR VERSION OF THE HORSE YOU ARE TO RIDE
THE SAME ANIMAL ACTUALLY
"NOW, JUST GIVE A LITTLE JUMP"
OH AT LAST—AND YOU WISH THAT YOU HAD NEVER, NEVER THOUGHT OF LEARNING TO RIDE.
THE START—YOU ARE QUITE DISCONCERTED AT THE WAY YOUR HORSE WABBLES WHEN HE WALKS.
BUT, COMPARED WITH YOUR IMPRESSION OF TROTTING, WALKING WAS BLISS.
AFTER A WHILE YOU CALM DOWN A BIT. BUT RIDING IS CERTAINLY NO JOKE.
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

ANTICIPATION AND PARTICIPATION COVER WIDE RANGE OF COGITATION

CHICAGO WORLD FAIR GROWS FINANCIALLY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 3—Balancing its books for the first of the year, the Chicago world fair finds that it is doing very well, according to its statement made today.

"As a Century of Progress enters the new year," the report says, "it has cash in bank of $1,400,000; its construction program is where it was hoped to be next March 1; its bonds are accepted at par; its sale of exhibit space totals $4,755,000; its concessionaires have contracted for expenditures of $4,300,000; its exhibit buildings gross area is 82 per cent sold or set aside for specific purposes."

GRAND CENTRAL POST OFFICE

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Federal Government purchased Dec. 29, from the New York Central Railroad, the eight-story building it has used as a post office annex at the Grand Central Terminal. The sale price was $9,000,000. Congress in 1930 authorized the purchase for not more than $14,500,000. None of the purchase price was paid, the contract calling for payment before June 3, 1933, plus 4 per cent interest.

HOOVER SOCIAL WELFARE PLANS LEFT TO STATES

Child Health and Literacy Campaigns Started on Road to Success

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Two national social welfare projects, initiated by President Hoover, closed their doors at the end of the year, with officials feeling they had gone a long way toward accomplishing the purposes sought. Continuance of the work will be left to the states and local communities.

The projects are those undertaken by the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection and the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, was chairman of both. Funds made available from private sources for financing these groups have been exhausted, but it is believed that they have stimulated such interest in their respective subjects and that their influence has been widespread.

The "Children's Charter" and an encyclopedia on children presenting much fresh material and making available a mass of information not previously in usable form have been issued by the Child Health Conference as guides to local workers.

"Hundreds of vital key people in this field have labored through a period of 3½ years that they might bring to the fundamental problems of the well-being of the child the best the nation had to offer," Dr. Wilbur points out. The final gathering of the experts was held in Washington in November, 1930, and the staff during the last two years has been engaged in putting the mass of facts they brought into usable form. Thirty-three state conferences, held in the last two years, have also served to carry on the work.

The National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy, appointed in December, 1929, has fostered the establishment of 44 state branches, and has brought 23 national agencies into coöperation.

An intensive drive to teach illiterate prisoners was launched in the summer of 1932. The response is cited by two examples. South Carolina, which had no educational work in progress in the prisons, employed two instructors to conduct a summer session for illiterates in the state penitentiary at Columbia; and North Carolina appointed an educational director for prisons, who is making the instruction of illiterate inmates his first objective.

With 4,283,753 illiterates in the nation waiting to be taught, the task has just begun, says the outgoing committee, pleading for every community to put forth its utmost effort. The National Illiteracy Crusade with offices in Washington will be custodian of the records the governmental committee has accumulated.

MARKET INQUIRY FACES OPPOSITION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Strong demands have been made within the Banking Committee that the Senate's investigation of the stock market and allied subjects be dropped.

This became known Dec. 31 as the group prepared to determine the course of the inquiry soon after the Senate returns to work next week.

Teacher of Geology Retires To Write Results of Research

Head of Department at University of North Carolina Has Unbroken Record of 40 Years in Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—With an unbroken record of 40 years as head of the department of geology at the University of North Carolina, Dr. Collier Cobb has resigned and will devote the greater part of his time to writing the results of his various research findings.

Already he has several books and numerous mazagine and newspaper articles to his credit. He may do "a little teaching" from time to time, if necessity demands, he announced, but feels that he can serve the university better by compiling his findings in written form. Although his place on the faculty has been filled, he will retain his residence at Chapel Hill and will maintain close contact with the university.

During his career as a geologist, Dr. Cobb has traveled extensively. In his journeys in search of knowledge, he has not neglected his home State of North Carolina, but his travels also have taken him into many foreign lands in search of geological information and specimens. One of the best pieces of work he has ever done, he says, was the completion of a map of North Carolina, in 1879. It was adopted by the State Board of Education and was for 45 years the official may of the State.

Dr. Cobb is a native of Wayne County, North Carolina, and attended Wake Forest College, near Raleigh. Completing his courses there, he entered Harvard, where he earned his expenses working as a newspaper correspondent, establishing, while there, one of the first news syndicates in the country. He began his newspaper career at an early age. From 1871 to 1875, "this precocious youngster," as he was then described, was editor of the Shelby Home Journal. He illustrated his own articles, making the sketches on blocks of wood and cutting them out with a graver.

Dr. Cobb's work at Chapel Hill began in 1880, when he came here to teach Greek and physical geography in a school run by Mr. Locke Craig, afterward Governor of this State. He also taught at Waynesville and Wilson.

One of Dr. Cobb's most prized possessions is his private library, which contains 10,000 bound volumes.

Glendale Float Wins Grand Prize In Rose Parade

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 3 (AP)—Floral visions surpassing scenes in a gay 'nineties parlor stereoscope rolled before the gaze of nearly 1,000,000 persons here yesterday.

Fairyland was depicted in flowers, festooned, garlanded and wreathed upon a mile-ling procession of floats in Pasadena's annual tournament of roses.

For the forty-fourth year communities within 100 miles of Pasadent were represented with floats riotously bedecked with flowers that seemed in blithe consonance with the balmy, springlike air, under a sky guiltless of clouds.

Miles of sidewalks bulged with the largest crowd that ever saw roses on parade. Thousands leaned out of windows and climbed trees.

For about 83,000 persons the flower parade was only a prelude to the football game at the Rose Bowl, where the University of Southern California defeated Pittsburgh, 35 to 0.

Dressed in the gay colors of a forgotten court, a herald sounded a trumpet signalizing the start of the parade, led by a charming grand marshal—Mary Pickford—whose golden tresses glinted in the sunlight. Her carriage was drawn by four milk-white horses.

A mammoth float from Glendale, neighbor city of Pasadena, won the grand sweepstakes prize. It was a depiction of "Hansel and Gretel" from the fairy story books.

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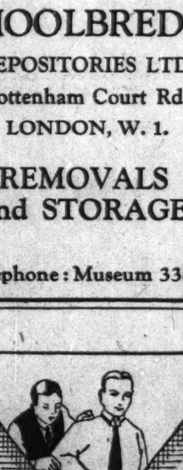
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NANKING PLANS FOR OPIUM SALE TO BE OPPOSED

Anti-Drug Societies to Fight Extension of State Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Anti-opium societies of Shanghai are fighting a rearguard action against the extending government opium monopoly, which is being established without publicity in the Chinese suburbs of Shanghai as well as other cities in Central China under control of the Nanking government.

The Shanghai Anti-Opium Association has filed an action in the Shanghai District Court asking that the open sale of opium be prohibited according to law, and has sent repeated protests to responsible officials at Nanking. The Association's leaders insist that they will carry on the fight despite discouraging developments.

Nanking officialdom apparently has decided to establish the monopoly, which was proposed two years ago, with as little publicity as possible. Government spokesmen contend that Nanking must have opium revenues to carry on reconstruction plans, and argue that a government monopoly, properly regulated, will prevent spread of the opium-smoking habit.

Practically every independent provincial government in China has now established an opium monopoly in the territory they control, without protest from the central authorities, who have tacitly approved provincial monopolies by estabishing their own monopolies in the Yangtse provinces.

Argentina Plans 'Buy of Buyers' Trade Program

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 3 (By U. P.)—Argentina may enforce the slogan "Buy from those who buy from us" if the Government adopts a recommendation by the Advisory Committee of the Finance Ministry that exchange be made available by countries in proportion to the origin of the foreign funds available.

Great Britain as Argentina's best customer furnishes a large proportion of the available foreign exchange. A pro rata apportionment of exchange to importers of British products, under the plan, would imply a heavy increase of business with Great Britain and a considerable decrease in that with many other countries.

The United States ranked sixth among the countries purchasing Argentine goods in 1931 and therefore would suffer a material reduction in exports to this country should the committee's plan become effective. Argentina's principal foreign sales in that year were as follows.

	Gold pesos
Great Britain	246,513,166
Holland	76,155,546
Belgium	58,863,478
France	54,112,211
Germany	52,858,890
United States	38,570,935
Italy	30,463,241

Berlin's Attitude Affects Paris Tone

(Continued from Page 1)

asks for a peace which would radically alter Europe—show reluctance to believe in the good faith of Germany.

Though France has reduced its army considerably, as it could hardly help doing in peace time, it has greatly strengthened the frontier defenses, it has devoted its attention to aviation, and it has improved beyond measure its military "motorization."

There has been no want of effort to effect a reconciliation on the basis of Versailles.

M. Poincaré's method was industrial; he endeavored to unite the interests of France and Germany, but of course in his scheme France was to be the predominant partner. M. Briand's method was more sentimental; but although it seemed to cover for a time the real divisions, German diplomacy was thought to be turning it to its own purposes. There have been many concessions, but they have been reluctantly consented to under the pressure of circumstances, and they have mostly been too late.

There have been three stages of Germany's revolt—first, despair, which provoked passive resistance and bankruptcy; second, finesse, of which Herr Stresemann was the principal exponent, by which Germany gradually moved from one position to another; third, force. We are now in the third stage. By force is not meant the employment of military might; but by force is meant an open and menacing display of military resources, regular and irregular, the revelation instead of the concealment of potential strength, the peremptory demand for equality, and the blunt intimation, unofficial and sometimes official, of a long succession of further demands in the future.

France's reply has likewise been threefold. First, France used force, in the shape of threats and the eventual occupation of the Ruhr. Second, France met finesse with finesse. Third, it is apparent that France feels it must now abandon position after position. It evacuated the Rhineland. It renounced reparations. It has virtually conceded equality of armaments. Obviously as Germany grows stronger France is less intransigent.

Now we are approaching the moment when territorial questions will be raised. In what manner will Germany raise them? In what manner will France face them? The territorial questions are much graver than any that have hitherto been brought forward.

There is an immense literature on the intentions of Germany. Is Germany prepared ultimately to go to war? For myself, in seeking the answer, I have preferred to obtain a frank statement from an extremely competent observer in Germany; and I reproduce it here:

"Economic depression is, at the moment, the strongest factor for peace in Germany. The Reich lacks the material wealth to prosecute a war, and apparently every responsible German statesman is fully aware of this fact.

"But within recent months military propaganda has been tremendously intensified. The sword-rattling appears to strike a responsive chord in the basically militaristic viewpoint of a strong minority of the German people. There is propaganda about colonies, the Polish 'Corridor,' Silesia, and even Alsace-Lorraine. Privately, the statement is made in official circles that the Polish boundary cannot endure.

"Unquestionably Germany's preparations for war exceed those openly provided under the Versailles terms, yet this is difficult to authenticate. Tactical value of the private armies is magnified by outsiders, but they are intensely important in revealing the extent to which military idealism still rules the Reich. Possibly a desire for war is limited to 6 per cent of the population.

Warlike phrases fall from the lips of perhaps 16 per cent. Cultivation of the war mentality is leading many people to expect war."

It is time to decide what is to be done to avert the undoubted peril of the renewal of an age-old feud.

SAFETY EDUCATION URGED

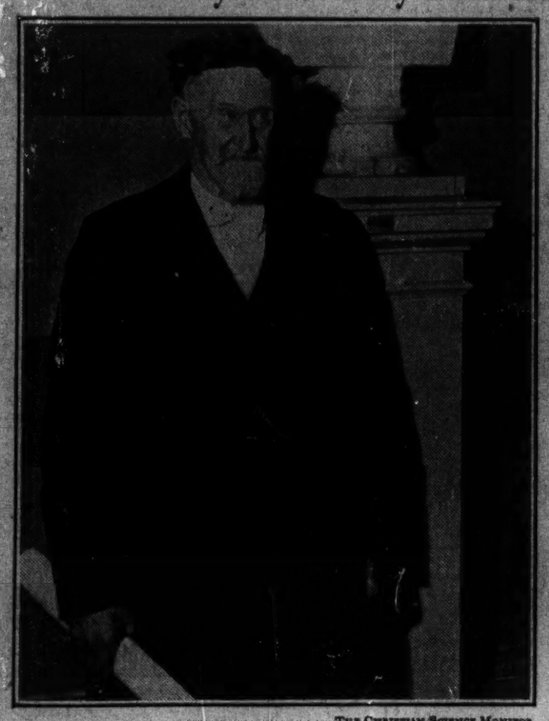
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—A plea for safety education for workmen in the building industry features the annual report of Mr. Samuel K. Bishop of New York, chairman of the Committee on Health and Safety of the American Institute of Architects, made public Dec. 30. Mr. Bishop attributes 90 per cent of the mishaps in construction to thoughtlessness and unnecessary risks taken by workers and holds that the chief concern of architects henceforth should be the control and elimination of these factors.

B. & A. SHOPS REOPENED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 3 (AP)—The Boston & Albany Railroad locomotive shops reopened today after a shutdown that began Dec. 15 and 370 men were employed. The shops will resume the four-day schedule previously in effect.

Swedish Farmer Receives Honors As Authority on Country's Dialects



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PATRIK N. PETERSON

Crowned With Laurel Wreath and Receiving Honorary Degree of Doctor of Philosophy From the University of Uppsala

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—A Swedish farmer and one-time postman who has become the greatest authority on his country's dialects was a picturesque recipient of honors at the recent Gustavus Adolphus celebrations here.

Crowned with a laurel wreath and with the scroll of an honorary degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Upsala in his hand, Mr. Patrik N. Peterson of Vallda listened to a Latin oration in his honor and heard the enthusiastic applauds of a distinguished audience.

His great work has been the collection of data for a dictionary of the words, names, old sayings, poems, games and anecdotes of Swedish dialects. Funds are being raised for printing this costly volume. He has also prepared a grammar which will be an addition to the dictionary.

When he was only 13 years old, "Patrik in Backa" as he is popularly called, obtained a Swedish-English dictionary. He studied it all day long until his mother was obliged to hide it from him to prevent him neglecting his other work. Later he read a notice asking for information about the dialects of the provinces of Halland and Bohuslan and set to work collecting a list of 10,000 words.

At the Provincial People's High School, which he attended when he was 25, Mr. Peterson started a dialect group and he and his friends used to meet in the evenings to tell one another tales and legends from their respective villages. Young Patrik made notes in a book of all he heard and so obtained a store of stories and folk songs. Then for 20 years he returned to the fields and meadows to farm.

At the beginning of this century Mr. Peterson resumed serious study of dialects. Through friends interested in his work he became better acquainted with the history of the alphabet and phonetic signs. About 15 years ago he transferred his great collection of words from a book, which was continually growing in size, to the more convenient system of cards. He eventually presented the cards, which now number more than 40,000, to the Halland Provincial Society at Lund.

MOTOR SHOW STARTS NEW YORK DISPLAYS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—New York City will go into the New Year briskly, with 115 conventions and trade exhibitions scheduled for January that may be expected to bring an influx of 150,000 visitors, according to estimates of the Merchants' Association. Heading the list of trade events will be the National Automobile Show, which begins on Jan. 7, and second in importance is the National Motor Boat Show, opening on Jan. 20.

Other outstanding meetings of the month on the advance list are the New York Poultry Show, the National Retail Dry Goods Association, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Northeastern Retail Lumbermen's Association and the New York State Bar Association.

Extension Urged To North Carolina Parole System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 3—Since July 1, 1931, approximately 300 prisoners have been paroled by Gov. O. Max Gardner, whose term will expire Jan. 5. Mr. Tyre C. Taylor, executive counsel, who reviews each case before it is presented to the Governor, says it has been necessary to revoke less than 5 per cent of the paroles issued.

During his administration, Governor Gardner has issued only a few full pardons but has chosen to grant paroles instead. While there is no constitutional difference between the two forms of clemency, paroles guarantee freedom to prisoners only during good behavior and are revoked as a matter of routine when circumstances seem to warrant such procedure.

Mr. Taylor advocates a better parole system, on the ground of economy, and to aid first offenders. North Carolina, he says, has saved its taxpayers $360 a day on the 800 prisoners who have been released during the past 18 months.

There are at least 1000 additional prisoners, most of them first offenders, he declares, who could be paroled, if the State had an adequate system of supervision, which, in his opinion, could be carried out for $15,000 a year, with no new tax levies. The total net saving to the State, he further points out, would be in excess of $140,000 annually.

MARLENE DIETRICH SUED FOR $182,850

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 3 (AP)—Marlene Dietrich, German-born film star, was unable to work for any motion picture producer other than Paramount Studios under a temporary restraining order in effect today. The studios also sought a writ restraining Miss Dietrich from leaving the United States but this was denied.

The break between Miss Dietrich and Paramount flared into the open yesterday when the studio filed suit against the actress for $182,850 damages for alleged breach of contract. It charged Miss Dietrich had refused to appear for work and was preparing to leave for Berlin to appear in a production to be made there by Joseph von Sternberg, the man who directed her in all her American-made films. Studio officials said Miss Dietrich's $4000-a-week salary was suspended last Thursday when she declined to appear for work.

NEW BILLS GIVE HOUSE OF LORDS FRESH POWERS

British Conservative Plan Held Unlikely to Pass House of Commons

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British House of Commons has two bills before it, both tending to increase the powers of the House of Lords.

The Conservative Party, comprising a large majority of the supporters of the present National Government, has long been concerned lest some future left-wing administration might radically change the British Constitution.

Such a contingency it is argued, is no out-of-the-way possibility, because the "Parliament Act" of 1911 deprived the House of Lords of any effectual ability to intervene, and there is virtually no other constitutional check.

Many proposals have been put forward to meet this situation. Most of them have been designed to confer new powers upon a House of Lords so reconstituted as to command national confidence not now enjoyed by this ancient body.

This method of approach has hitherto failed owing to lack of unanimity as to procedure.

The two bills now before Parliament suggest simpler machinery. They have both originated in the Conservative camp and are only to test public opinion, the Government itself being uncommitted. They are nevertheless not without importance in view of the fact that those sympathizing with their intention at present predominate in Parliament.

One of the bills would stiffen up the definition of those "money" measures which the House of Commons can pass into law without House of Lords approval. The object here is to prevent such measures from dealing with other than purely financial questions. The bill would also establish a standing committee of both Houses to enforce this limitation.

The other bill would modify the act of 1911 so as to enable the House of Lords to submit any bill of which it disapproved, for final acceptance or rejection by local municipal councils—bodies representing much the same electorate as the House of Commons, but chosen independently and as a rule upon other than political programs.

Neither bill commends itself to political parties other than the Conservatives. Neither has any prospect of adoption as it stands. Nevertheless the bills are both straws showing a wind so strong as to be liable at any time to carry the National Government along with it.

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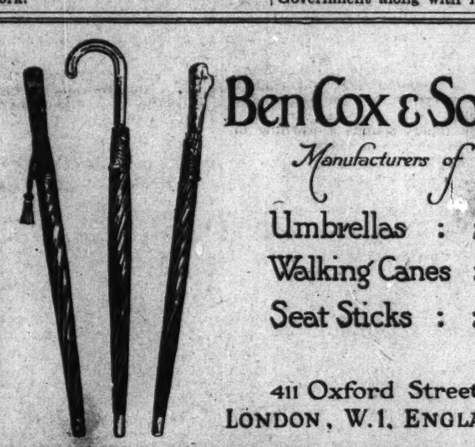

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BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge.
EXETER: 79 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY, 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 2 Market Pl.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate.
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 43 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket; 96-102 The Moor.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opposite Boots the Chemists).
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate.
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

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SECOND TEST TO AUSTRALIA

England Goes Down to Defeat at Cricket by 111 Runs at Melbourne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MELBOURNE, Vic., Jan. 3—Australia's victory over England by 111 runs here today in the second test match of the present series came as a dramatic climax to 3½ days of extraordinary cricket. Apart from the famous Don Bradman, who came back into his best form while making a century in Australia's second innings, and the newcomer, Fingleton, who collected 83 in the first innings, the batsmen were at the mercy of the bowlers nearly all the time on a wicket that grew steadily more difficult.

Fortunes fluctuated to an amazing extent. In the first innings the Australians made what seemed a poor start, then the Englishmen, victors in the first test match by 10 wickets, made a feeble response that put odds on their opponents. Then Australia's second knock ended so cheaply that England needed only 251 for victory—a total which today they never looked like reaching. The summary:

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST INNINGS

Fingleton, b Allen	83
Woodfull, b Allen	10
O'Brien, run out	10
Bradman, b Bowes	0
McCabe, c Jardine; b Voce	32
Richardson, c Hammond; b Voce	34
Oldfield, not out	27
Grimmett, c Sutcliffe; b Voce	2
Wall, run out	1
O'Reilly, b Larwood	15
Ironmonger, b Larwood	4
Extras	10
Total	228

AUSTRALIA'S SECOND INNINGS

Fingleton, c Ames; b Allen	1
Woodfull, c Allen; b Larwood	26
O'Brien, b Larwood	11
Bradman, not out	103
McCabe, b Allen	0
Richardson, lbw; b Hammond	32
Oldfield, b Voce	6
Grimmett, b Voce	3
Wall, lbw; b Hammond	0
O'Reilly, c Ames; b Hammond	0
Ironmonger, run out	0
Extras	9
Total	191

ENGLAND'S FIRST INNINGS

Sutcliffe, c Richardson; b Wall	52
Wyatt, lbw; b O'Reilly	13
Hammond, b Wall	8
The Nawab of Pataudi, b O'Reilly	15
Leyland, b O'Reilly	22
Jardine, c Oldfield; b Wall	1
Ames, b Wall	4
Allen, c Richardson; b O'Reilly	30
Larwood, b O'Reilly	9
Voce, c McCabe; b Grimmett	6
Bowes, not out	4
Extras	5
Total	169

ENGLAND'S SECOND INNINGS

Sutcliffe, b O'Reilly	33
Leyland, b Wall	19
The Nawab of Pataudi, c Fingleton; b Ironmonger	5
Hammond, c O'Brien; b O'Reilly	23
Jardine, c McCabe; b Ironmonger	0
Ames, c Fingleton; b O'Reilly	2
Wyatt, lbw; b O'Reilly	25
Allen, st Oldfield; b Ironmonger	23
Larwood, c Wall; b Ironmonger	4
Voce, c O'Brien; b O'Reilly	0
Bowes, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	139

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST INNINGS

Player	O.	MO.	R.	W.
Larwood	20.3	1	52	2
Voce	20	3	54	3
Allen	17	3	21	2
Hammond	10	3	21	0
Bowes	19	2	50	1
AUSTRALIA'S SECOND INNINGS				
Larwood	15	2	50	2
Allen	12	1	44	2
Bowes	4	0	20	0
Voce	15	2	47	2
Hammond	10.5	2	21	3
ENGLAND'S FIRST INNINGS				
Wall	21	4	52	4
O'Reilly	34.3	17	63	5
Grimmett	16	4	21	1
Ironmonger	14	4	28	0
ENGLAND'S SECOND INNINGS				
Wall	8	2	23	1
O'Reilly	24	5	66	5
Ironmonger	19.1	8	26	4
Grimmett	4	0	19	0

FALL OF WICKETS

Australia's First Innings—One for 29, two for 67, three for 67, four for 131, five for 156, six for 188, seven for 194, eight for 200, nine for 222, ten for 228.

Australia's Second Innings—One for 1, two for 27, three for 78, four for 81, five for 135, six for 150, seven for 156, eight for 184, nine for 186, ten for 191.

England's First Innings—One for 30, two for 43, three for 83, four for 98, five for 104, six for 110, seven for 122, eight for 138, nine for 161, ten for 169.

England's Second Innings—One for 53, two for 53, three for 70, four for 70, five for 77, six for 85, seven for 135, eight for 137, nine for 138, ten for 139.

AMERICANS WIN TENNIS SERIES

ADELAIDE, Australia, Jan. 3 (AP)—The touring United States tennis team today won an exhibition series from Australia, 8 matches to 4, to remain undefeated in team play on their visit. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon champion, reversed the result of their recent meeting in the Victoria championship as he easily defeated John C. (Jack) Crawford, Australia's No. 1 player, 6—1, 6—2. Vines paired with Gledhill to defeat E. F. Moon and Adrian Quist, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1, and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn won from Crawford and H. O. Hopman, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4. The only Australian victory of the day was registered by Quist, who defeated Van Ryn, 6—4, 6—3.

ARMOUR AND PARSON WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 3—Tommy Armour and Donald Parson of Youngstown, Ohio, defeated George T. Dunlap Jr., Walker Cup star, and Halbert J. Blue, Carolina champion, 2 and 1, in an exhibition best-ball golf match, Saturday, over the No. 2 course, Pinehurst Country Club, while on the No. 1 course, Mrs. Sarah Fownes Wadsworth of Pittsburgh defeated Mrs. Richard Tufts of Pinehurst, 4 and 3, in the Pinehurst season members' golf tourney final.

RUDOLPH BESTS GREENLEAF

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Erwin Rudolph and E. Ralph Greenleaf divided the final two blocks Sunday of their 1750-point pocket billiard match at the Strand Academy. Rudolph won the match, however, with a total score of 1750 to 1724. He took the afternoon block, 125 to 98, but Greenleaf won in the evening, 154 to 125.

PHIPPS GIVES WRIGHT A BATTLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 3—William C. Wright Jr., United States court tennis champion, won the annual gold racquets court tennis championship here yesterday, but not until he had been handed a stiff battle from Ogden Phipps, youthful star from New York. Wright won by 7—5, 3—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

JAFFEE WINS THREE RACES

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 3 (AP)—Irving Jaffee, Olympic skating champion, won three exhibition races from Everett McGowan, St. Paul, here yesterday, giving Jaffee four victories to two in their two-day series. Jaffee won the 1000 meters in 1m. 55s.; the 2000 meters in 3m. 36.6s., and the 5000 in 9m. 47.2s. In Sunday's events, McGowan took the 500 and 1500 meter races, and Jaffee the 3000 meter.

MONTREAL SIX TRIUMPHS

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Victoria Hockey Club of Montreal defeated the New York Athletic Club by a score of 4 to 0 at the Madison Square Garden here last night. Seven thousand fans saw the one-sided battle.

JUNIOR TITLE TO HECHT AGAIN

Jarvis Wins Boys' Indoor Tennis Championship Easily, 6—0, 6—3

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Marcus Hecht of University of Pennsylvania celebrated his graduation from the junior ranks yesterday by equaling the feat of Vincent Richards, winning the United States indoor junior tennis singles championship for the third successive year. He had come through to the finals on Saturday without the loss of a set, but Richard K. Hebard of Hill School, Pottstown, Penna., his opponent in the final round, took the second set of the match, when Hecht had a streak of unsteadiness, in service and in deep driving. But the rest of the match found the three-time champion in control, and in the final set he dropped only seven points. The score was 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0.

The boys' singles championship went to Alfred L. Jarvis of Tenafly, N. J., a student at Hackley School, Tarrytown, who defeated William V. Winslow of Monroe High School, Rochester, N. Y., with ease, 6—0, 6—3. Then the pair combined to win the boys' doubles from a Baltimore pair, Albert Shapiro and Jacob Sellis, of Forest Park High School, also in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2.

Hecht was defeated, however, in the final of the junior doubles, as Giles Verstraten and John Nogrady, a local pair, who were defeated in the two halves of the semifinals of the singles, worked better in combination in the doubles, and won by a score of 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 8—6. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR AND BOY INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

JUNIOR SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Marcus Hecht, University of Pennsylvania, defeated John Nogrady, St. John's College, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—2.

Richard K. Hebard, Hill School, Pottstown, Penna., defeated Giles Verstraten, Kelvin School, New York, 8—6, 6—2.

Final Round

Hecht defeated Hebard, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0.

BOYS' SINGLES—Semifinal Round

William V. Winslow, Monroe High School, Rochester, N. Y., defeated Arthur Friedman, Madison High School, New York, 6—4, 8—6.

Alfred L. Jarvis, Hackley School, Tenafly, N. J., defeated Albert Shapiro, Forest Park High School, Baltimore, 6—2, 6—0.

Final Round

Jarvis defeated Winslow, 6—0, 6—3.

BOYS' DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Jacob Sellis and Albert Shapiro, Forest Park High School, Baltimore, defeated Peter Lauck and Lyman W. Crossman Jr., 6—3, 5—7, 6—4.

William V. Winslow and Alfred L. Jarvis defeated Albert Ritzenberg and Nathan Ritzenberg, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4.

Final Round

Winslow and Jarvis defeated Sellis and Shapiro, 6—4, 6—2.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Marcus Hecht and Ernest Koslan defeated Lester Stifberg and Abram Goldsholl, 13—11, 8—6.

Giles Verstraten and John Nogrady defeated Frank J. Regicha and Edward DeGray, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Final Round

Verstraten and Nogrady defeated Hecht and Koslan, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 8—6.

CAN-AM SCHEDULE REVISED FOR MONTH

The Canadian-American Hockey League has revised its schedule to take care of the vacant dates caused when Springfield Indians disbanded. The new schedule as revised through the month of January is as follows:

Jan. 4—New Haven at Philadelphia; 5—Boston at Providence; 6—New Haven at Quebec; 7—Philadelphia at Boston; 8—Philadelphia at Providence; 9—New Haven at Quebec; 11—Boston at Philadelphia; 12—New Haven at Providence; 13—Philadelphia at Quebec; 14—New Haven at Boston; 15—Providence at New Haven; 16—Philadelphia at Quebec; 18—New Haven at Philadelphia, Providence at Boston; 19—Philadelphia at Providence; 20—Boston at Quebec; 21—Providence at Philadelphia; 22—Philadelphia at New Haven; 23—Boston at Quebec; 24—Providence at New Haven; 25—Quebec at Philadelphia; 26—Boston at Providence; 28—Quebec at Philadelphia; 29—Quebec at New Haven; 31—Quebec at Providence.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	12	3	5	61	43	27
London	11	5	2	42	18	27
Buffalo	8	2	6	35	28	18
Windsor	6	4	8	34	45	16
Detroit	6	1	12	32	40	13
Cleveland	3	3	13	44	74	9

RESULTS DEC. 31

Cleveland 5, Syracuse 4, overtime.
Buffalo 3, Detroit 2.
London 4, Windsor 2.

RESULT JAN. 1

Syracuse 3, Detroit 2.

LEADERS CONTINUE TIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 3—Week-end and holiday attractions in the International Hockey League left Syracuse Stars and London Tecumsehs still tied for first place and saw Buffalo Bisons move ahead of Windsor Bulldogs. Syracuse Stars lost a 4-to-5 decision to Cleveland Indians in overtime at Cleveland. It was the third victory of the season for Cleveland. Buffalo Bisons defeated Detroit Olympics 3 to 2 at Fort Erie; London Tecomsehs won from Windsor Bulldogs at Windsor, 4 to 2, and Sunday night Syracuse Stars defeated Detroit Olympics, 3 to 2. London and Syracuse have drawn clear of the rest of the league, with 27 points apiece. Buffalo has 18, Windsor 16, Detroit 13 and Cleveland 9.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

SATURDAY

Adrian 30, Penn 20.
C. C. N. Y. 42, Colgate 18.
Centenary 23, Illinois S. N. 22.
East Central T. 32, Oklahoma 25.
Illinois Wesleyan 35, Carroll 27.
Iowa Wesleyan 39, Burlington 18.
Kansas 38, Stanford 17.
Montana 57, Idaho 38.
N. D. State 35, North Central 31.
North Texas T. 32, Baylor 28.
Northwestern 33, Notre Dame 29.
Ohio State 45, Vanderbilt 26.
Ohio Wesleyan 51, St. John's 23.
Pittsburgh 33, Purdue 28.
Reno Creamery 38, Texas Christian 33.
Simpson 29, Nebraska Wesleyan 27.
St. John's 23, Niagara 23.
Texas 53, Simmons 34.
Tulane 34, Tennessee 33.
Western Reserve 46, Syracuse 29.
Westminster 46, Case 19.
Wichita Henrys 65, Colorado College 30.
Wyoming 66, Montana State 34.

MONDAY

Alabama 43, Tennessee 15.
Butler 36, Drake 12.
College of Emporia 31, Bethany 20.
Iowa State 29, Iowa S. T. 23.
Kansas 34, Stanford 28.
La Crosse Teachers 33, St. Thomas 32.
Loyola 38, Centenary 29.
Macomb T. 38, Nebraska Wesleyan 28.
Minnesota 32, Nebraska 22.
North Dakota 53, Dakota Wesleyan 52.
Ohio State 46, Kentucky 30.
Oklahoma 39, Southern Methodist 31.
Syracuse 31, Michigan 28.
Temple 29, Colgate 25.
Toledo 30, Oberlin 29.
Washington 40, Chicago 22.
Washburn 36, Haskell 31.

AMATEUR HOCKEY RESULTS

Boston H. C. 7, Nashua H. C. 5.
Boston H. C. 8, R. I. Scarlets 3.
N. C. Hockey Club 5, University C. C. 1.
Pere Marquette 4, Union B. C. 3.
Princeton 3, Lake Katonah Club 0.
Sands Point H. C. 3, Morristown H. C. 2.
Victoria H. C. 4, New York A. C. 0.

Bruin Cubs Leap Out Front in Race

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	8	4	2	48	24	20
Philadelphia	5	5	4	32	29	15
Providence	7	1	7	42	36	15
New Haven	5	2	5	21	30	12
Quebec	4	2	11	32	56	10

RESULT DEC. 31

Boston 5, Quebec 1.

RESULT JAN. 1

Boston 6, New Haven 1.

RESULT JAN. 2

Quebec 5, Providence 4.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 3—The New Haven Eagles were able to hold the league-leading Boston Cubs in check for two periods here, Sunday, but the visitors ran wild in the final session to score five goals on top of one scored in the second session, the Cubs winning, 6 to 1, before one of the largest crowds here this season. New Haven's lone goal came after the Cubs had run their total to six. The summary:

BOSTON — NEW HAVEN
Klein, Weir, Harnott, lw
rw, Kuhn, Collings, Picketts
Cook, O'Neil, King, c
c, Convey, Burmister, Jackson
Saunders, Davie, Buckles, rw
lw, Keating, Wilson, Paddon
J. Jerwa, Benson, ld
rd, Doran, Pringle, Radley
Lane, Benson, rd........ld, Speyer, Pringle
Jackson, g........................g, Roberts

Score—Boston 6, New Haven 1. Goals—O'Neil 2, Saunders, Buckles, Klein, Cook for Boston; Doran for New Haven. Assists—Davie 2, Cook 2, Jerwa, Klein, Saunders for Boston. Referee—F. A. Synnott. Linesman—N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Boston Cubs had no difficulty outskating and outplaying the Quebec Beavers at the Boston Garden Saturday night in a Canadian-American Hockey League game, the locals winning, 5 to 1. Lamontagne kept the Bruin Cub scorers under good control until the middle of the second session, from which time the Cubs scored easily. The summary:

BOSTON — QUEBEC
Klein, Weir, Harnott, lw
rw, McIntyre, Armand, Ward
Cook, O'Neil, King, c c, Chouinard, Toupin
Saunders, Davie, Buckles, rw
lw, McCabe, Giroux
Lane, Benson, ld......rd, Himes, Molyneaux
J. Jerwa, Benson, rd ld, Arnott, Washawski
Jackson, g.....................g, Lamontagne

Score—Boston 5, Quebec 1. Goals—Davie, King, Jerwa, Klein, Buckles for Boston; Ward for Quebec. Assists—Lane 2, Buckles, King for Boston; Toupin for Quebec. Referee—W. J. Stewart. Linesman—Bill Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3—Quebec's Beavers outscored Providence, 5 to 4, here last night to win a hard-played Canadian-American Hockey League game. George Giroux, former Providence forward, featured with three consecutive goals for Quebec. The Beavers overcame a one-goal lead in the first period, and were never headed. Providence sent five men up the ice in the final 20, and scored once, missing a wide-open net on a dozen rushes. The summary:

QUEBEC — PROVIDENCE
McCabe, Dube, Kinsella, lw
rw, Rivers, McCully, Taylor
Chouinard, Ward, Madden, c
c, Murray, Connor, Alexandre
McIntyre, Toupin, Armand, rw
lw, Harrington, Hart, Hinsperger
Himes, Molyneaux, ld......rd, McVicar, Vail
Arnott, rd....................ld, Lesieur, Trapp
Lamontagne, g........................g, Byrne

Score—Quebec 5, Providence 4. Goals—Giroux 3, Toupin, Arnott for Quebec; Harrington 2, Rivers, Hart for Providence. Assists—Arnott 2, Toupin 2, Himes, Ward for Quebec; Rivers, Vail, Connors for Providence. Referee—W. A. Shaver. Linesman—W. T. Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HOCKEY NOTES

EFFORTS of Canadiens to play defensive hockey on Boston ice in retaliation for the Bruin showing in Montreal earlier in the season were overshadowed by sticky ice due to warm conditions, retarding most attempts to do anything brilliant anyway. The defensive display by Canadiens also was diminished by victory for the locals.

Montreal Maroons recently went three straight games without a goal, and in some quarters it is being considered a league record. It so happens, however, that Maroons still have far to go, for the Chicago Black Hawks went eight straight games without a goal in the 1928-29 season, totaling more than 500 minutes of hockey without a score. Two of the eight contests were scoreless ties.

To stimulate interest in American Hockey Association games, certain contests have been played under a similar plan to that in baseball called Ladies' Day. One plan admits a lady free if her escort buys a ticket—or two tickets for the price of one.

PLAXTON WITH WINDSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 3—Hugh Plaxton, center ice star for Toronto varsity grads, Canadian senior amateur hockey champions of 1928 and Olympic title holders of the season, has been signed by Windsor Bulldogs. Plaxton recently signed a professional contract with Montreal Maroons, but was unable to earn a regular position with that team. A few years ago Boston Bruins offered Plaxton $31,000 for a three-year professional contract but he refused. Plaxton is a graduate law student of Toronto University and has been practicing for the past three years.

REDS SEND PAIR TO ROCHESTER

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 3 (AP)—Lance Richbourg, an outfielder, and Al Eckert, a left-handed pitcher, were sold outright by the Cincinnati Reds of the National League today to Rochester of the International League. The amount involved was not revealed. Richbourg came to the Reds a few weeks ago in the trade that sent Babe Herman to the Chicago Cubs. Eckert has been Red property for years, but has been farmed out to Columbus and Rochester during most of his service. He came to Cincinnati from Peoria.

SCHALDACH STARS FOR WEST

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3 (AP)—The brilliant running of Henry W. Schaldach '33, University of California halfback, was the high light of the West's 21-to-13 victory over the East in the annual Shrine charity football game. Schaldach, rampaging in the second half of the contest at Kezar Stadium, yesterday, accounted for all of the West's points. He carried the ball over for three touchdowns and in each case added the extra point with a place kick.

REGATTA TO BE HELD AS USUAL

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Poughkeepsie regatta will be held as usual this year. Taking cognizance of reports that the famous regatta might be abandoned in the interests of economy, Malcolm Stevenson of Columbia, chairman of the stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, declared there was not the "slightest chance" that the regatta would be called off.

PLA-MORS WITHSTAND ASSAULT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 3—The Kansas City Pla-Mors, pace setters in the American Hockey Association, withstood a terrific final-period assault to defeat the Duluth Hornets, 2 to 1, here Monday.

FLYERS OVERTAKE ST. PAUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Jan. 3—St. Louis defeated St. Paul, 5 to 3, in an American Hockey Association game here Monday after overtaking the Grayhounds' one-goal lead earned early in the third period.

VANCOUVER ALL-STARS WIN

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Vancouver All-Stars defeated the Southern California Rugby Union team, 19 to 0, here Saturday afternoon. The Canadian Rugby players' victory was marked by the work of Patrick and Tergoose.

TROJANS BEST PITT BY 35 TO 0

Powerful Western Eleven Easily Wins Rose Tournament Classic

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 3 (AP)—Driving and passing as they never did in the regular season, the University of Southern California swamped University of Pittsburgh here, yesterday, in the annual Rose Tournament football classic, 35 to 0, before 83,000 persons.

The easterners held the stalwarts from the west to a single touchdown advantage for the first half, had to concede another in the third period and then crumbled in the final quarter before three counters. A fumble paved the way for one of the last-minute scores and a blocked kick made another possible.

The visitors had only two good chances to score and they could not find the combination either time. Once after Henry A. Weisenbaugh had placed his side deep in Southern California territory with a 38-yard run, the ball was lost when a forward pass fell behind the end zone. Next time a fumble removed the temporary menace to the home hopes.

The margin of 35 points was the largest compiled in the 18 years of Rose Tournament play. Pitt had the unenviable record of having the previous record of 33 points difference charged against it, the score between the same two teams three years ago being 47 to 14.

The victory represented Troy's fourth triumph in as many Rose Bowl appearances, a feat unparalleled by any other team.

SO. CALIFORNIA — PITTSBURGH
Sparling, Bescos, Seifas, le
re, Skladany, Wojcihkovski
Brown, Lady, lt........rt, Walton, Meredith
Rosenberg, Dye, lg.................rg, Onder
Youel, Jorgensen, c....c, Tormey, Shotwell
Stevens, Tipton, rg.....lg, Hartwig, Oriston
Smith, Harper, rt...........lt, Cuba, Hoel
Palmer, Browning, Biggs, re
le, Dailey, Rooker
Griffith, Warburton, Reboin, Matthews, qb
qb, Hogan, Munjas
Erskine, Clemens, lhb..rhb, Sebastian, Reider
Bright, McNeish, rhb...lhb, Heller, Nicksick
Clark, Getz, Griffith, Barber, Beard, fb
fb, Weinstock, Weisenbaugh

Score—Southern California 35, Pittsburgh 0. Touchdowns—Warburton 2, Barber, Palmer, Griffith. Points after touchdowns—Smith 4 (placement), Lady (placement) for Southern California. Referee—Herb Dana, Nebraska. Umpire—D. W. Very, Penn State. Head linesman—Bruce Kirkpatrick, Occidental. Field judge—Cal Bolster, Penn State.

N. Y. AMERICANS AT GARDEN TONIGHT

Boston Bruins, striving to overtake New York Rangers, present holders of first place in the American division of the National Hockey League, clash with the New York Americans at the Boston Garden tonight, while Rangers entertain Toronto Maple Leafs, holders of first place in the Canadian division.

Not only are the Bruins setting sail after Rangers tonight; but they also have a score to settle with Americans, having lost to the New Yorkers at Madison Square Garden Sunday night and now the Americans are leading the Bruins in games played between the two this season, two games to one.

THREE MORE U. S. RECORDS

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 3 (AP)—Three more United States swimming records were bettered in the Miami-Biltmore Country Club pool here Saturday, bringing the total to nine for the three-day Olympic stars' aquatic meet. Lenore Kight, Homestead, Penna., clipped 4⅕s. from Helene E. Madison's 400-yard freestyle record of 5m. 6⅛s. set at Seattle in 1930. Margaret Hoffman, Scranton, Penna., broke two marks at the same time, swimming the 200-yard breaststroke in 3m. 15⅘s., as compared to Agnes Geraghty's time of 3m. 20s. set at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1927. Katherine Rawls, 15-year-old Fort Lauderdale, Fla., star, swam the 40-yard breaststroke in 6m. 16⅘s. to better the record of 6m. 19⅗s. set by Agnes Geraghty in 1927, but failed to approach her own time of 5m. 53s. made in the first day of the meet.

REVOLTA WINS MIAMI OPEN

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 3 (AP)—Young John Revolta of Menominee, Mich., won the ninth annual Miami open golf tournament here with 278 strokes for the 72 holes and upset an impressive lot of more experienced campaigners. Firmly entrenched in the lead six strokes under par at the start of the final 36-hole round, the "iron man from Michigan" equaled the card of F. Densmore Shute of Cleveland, matching him stroke for stroke, and finished four strokes ahead of him for the total play. Revolta's four-round card showed 66—63—72—72—278, against the four-round score of Shute at 67—71—72—72—282. He collected $650 as first money.

HAMBRICK-ROSS TEAM FIRST

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Jan. 3 (AP)—One of the younger generation of golfers who have been knocking at the gates of gold and glory in California's winter tournaments, entered the portals yesterday. He was Archie Hambrick, 26, of Zanesville, Ohio, who won the annual Santa Monica $2000 amateur-pro tournament teamed with Jim Ross, a local four-handicap player. His spoils for the three-day test were $275. The tourney resolved itself into a series of par-smashing rounds, which saw a best ball card of 32—31—63, eight strokes under necessary for a victory. Cards of 67 were required to participate in the winnings.

FIRST TWO BLOCKS ARE SPLIT

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—E. Ralph Greenleaf, United States champion, and Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia, split the first two blocks of their 1750-point exhibition pocket billiard match at the Strand last night. Greenleaf leads in total points, 252 to 244. Greenleaf won the afternoon block, 135 to 44, winding up with an unfinished run of 124. In his first turn at the table last night, the champion picked up where he left off and ran off 42 more balls for a total high run of 166. Ponzi, however, was not to be denied and won the block, 200 to 117 in 10 innings. The Philadelphian ran 84 in his first turn at the table and 91 in his last.

MOORE WINS JUNIOR TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Robert Moore of Grand Rapids, Mich., won the United States junior pocket billiard championship here on Saturday at the Tompkins Square Boys' Club, defeating Arthur Judice of Brooklyn, 75 to 54, in 34 innings. It is the third time Moore has held the title. The youthful champion went through the tournament undefeated, winning five games.

RED SOX PURCHASE GOOCH

President J. A. R. "Bob" Quinn of the Boston American League baseball club announced Saturday the outright purchase of Johnny Gooch, veteran catcher, from the Nashville club of the Southern Association. Gooch has seen major-league service with Pittsburgh, Brooklyn and Cincinnati in the National League. He batted .326 in 117 games with Nashville last season.

LEAFS OBTAIN THOMS

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 3 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League have obtained Bill Thoms, center, from the Syracuse Stars of the International loop, it was announced last night. The Leafs will send Harold Darragh, veteran center, to the Stars in exchange.

ST. PAUL DOWNS ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 3—St. Paul defeated the second place St. Louis Flyers, 4 to 3, in a New Year's Eve American Hockey Association game here Saturday.

AMERICANS NOW FOURTH IN RACE

Beat Bruins to Pass Canadiens—Maroons Tie for Second Place

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	10	3	4	53	37	23
Boston	10	2	6	50	33	22
Chicago	7	5	7	34	36	19
Detroit	8	2	8	44	47	18
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	10	3	6	37	35	23
Ottawa	7	3	8	38	38	17
Montreal	8	1	10	45	51	17
N. Y. Americans	5	3	9	32	44	13
Canadiens	5	2	11	31	43	12

RESULT DEC. 31

Montreal 4, Rangers 2.

RESULTS JAN. 1

Americans 5, Boston 4.
Toronto 2, Detroit 2, overtime.
Chicago 4, Canadiens 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—The New York Americans sprang a great surprise on the Boston Bruins on Sunday night when they fought the visitors on even terms all the way and then put over a winning goal in the very last minute of play to make the score 5 to 4, in favor of the home team. Boston sent Thompson off to launch a six-man attack at the finish, but it failed.

As usual when the two teams meet, the battle was closely and more or less roughly fought all the way, with many penalties. The defense men, particularly Brydge and Shore, were frequent visitors to the penalty box, and it was while they were absent that many of the scores, including the last goal, were made. Boston was never ahead, though the score was frequently tied, and once the Americans led at 4 to 2. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS — BOSTON
Sheppard, Starr, McVeigh, Martin, lw
rw, Lamb, Clapper, Oliver
Himes, Phillips, Jackson, Patterson, c
c, Chapman, Stewart, Beattie, F. Jerwa
Wasnie, Patterson, Filmore, Martin, rw
lw, Heximer, Barry, F. Jerwa, Burch
Brydge, Ayres, ld
rd, Shore, Galbraith, Burch
Dutton, Dutkowski, rd
ld, Hitchman, Galbraith
Worters, g.............g, Thompson, Shore

Score—Americans 5, Boston 4. Goals—Jackson 2, Patterson, Himes, Dutkowski for Americans; Clapper, Stewart, Beattie, Heximer for Boston. Assists—Wasnie 2, Brydge, Filmore, McVeigh, Dutkowski, Sheppard for Americans; Shore 2 for Boston. Referees—J. O. Cleghorn and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 3 — Montreal Maroons, after losing five straight games, the last three by shutouts, staged a strong third-period attack on Saturday against the New York Rangers and defeated the visitors, 4 to 2, five of the goals being scored within five minutes in the first half of the third period. Johnson scored for the Rangers in the first period and the losers held the lead until 3m. 30s. after the start of the final session. This ended a streach of 267 minutes that the Maroons had been held scoreless. The summary:

MONTREAL — RANGERS
Northcott, Trottier, Roche, lw
rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Asmundson
Smith, Duguid, Haynes, c
c, Boucher, Somers, Pettinger
Ward, Brydson, Robinson, rw
lw, F. Cook, Keeling, A. Siebert
Conacher, Wilcox, ld....rd, E. Seibert, Heller
Wentworth, Bellemer, rd.ld, Brennan, Johnson
Walsh, g........................g, Aitkenhead

Score—Montreal 4, Rangers 2. Goals—Northcott 2, Smith and Haynes for Montreal; Johnson and Dillon for Rangers. Assists—Northcott 2, Conacher 2, Smith and Haynes for Montreal; Heller and Somers for Rangers. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and G. N. Goodman, London, Ont. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 3—Johnny Sorrell, relief right winger, gave the Detroit Red Wings their tying goal with less than a minute to play in the third period, the game ending in overtime, 2 to 2, in a National League hockey game here Sunday night before one of the best crowds of the season. Sorrell dented the twine at exactly 19m. 19s. on a pass from Capt. Larry Aurie. A couple minutes before Sorrell bagged the tying goal, Aurie and Voss had teamed up for a doubtful goal that Referee Daigneault refused to allow. The summary:

TORONTO — DETROIT
Cotton, Adams, Gracie, lw
rw, Wiseman, Voss, Aurie, Sorrell
Darragh, Primeau, Doraty, c
c, Voss, Goodfellow, Hay, Buswell
Bailey, Jackson, Blair, rw
lw, Lewis, Carson, Emms
Horner, Levinsky, ld. rd, Young, Gallagher
Clancy, Day, rd..........ld, Evans, Buswell
Chabot, g ....g, Roach

Score—Toronto 2, Detroit 2. Goals—Lewis, Sorrell for Detroit; Doraty, Jackson for Toronto. Assists—Gallagher, Voss, Aurie for Detroit; Primeau for Toronto. Officials—G. N. Goodman, London, Ont., and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 3—Led by the scoring of Paul Thompson, the Chicago Black Hawks defeated the Montreal Canadiens, 4 to 1, in a National Hockey League game here Sunday night. Some 10,000 fans were thrilled by a great third-period battle. Thompson scored three of Chicago's goals and assisted Couture in scoring the other one. The point-making ace of the Hawks dashed down center ice to score unassisted in the final minutes of play as the Canadiens' defense men, having made a desperate effort to aid their forwards in a losing cause, were caught and left flat-footed in the offensive zone. The summary:

CHICAGO — CANADIENS
McFayden, Thompson, Mackenzie, lw
rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Lepine
Cook, Gottselig, Romnes, c
c, Morenz, Giroux, Gaudreault
Jenkins, Couture, March, rw
lw, Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha
Abel, Coulter, ld .....rd, S. Mantha, Leduc
Graham, Coulter, rd.....ld, Burke, Carson
Gardiner, g..................g, Hainsworth

Score—Chicago 4, Canadiens 1. Goals—Thompson 3, Couture for Chicago; Carson for Canadiens. Assists—Thompson, Couture, Gottselig, Graham for Chicago. Referees—J. C. Smeaton, Montreal, and R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

LAY WINS BERMUDA GOLF

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 3 (AP)—Robert Lay of Greenwich, Conn., won the annual Christmas golf tournament at the Belmont Manor and Golf Club, Saturday, after a strenuous 36-hole struggle with H. E. McCamey of Oakmont, Penna., in the final match. Lay put his second shot on the final green and holed out in 4 to win, 1 up, after McCamey's second had found a sand trap. McCamey was on the green with a fine explosion shot, but required a 5 for the hole.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Southern California 35, Pittsburgh 0.
So. Methodist 26, Texas Mines 0.
West 21, East 13.
Miami 7, Manhattan 0.

Stricter Laws on Child Labor Sought in 41 State Legislatures

(Continued from Page 1)

states to work for the adoption of these standards.

The standards for child labor legislation agreed upon include:

1. A basic 16-year minimum for all gainful employment with certain exemptions in carefully selected occupations for the 14 and 15 year old group not able to profit by the ordinary school program up to the age of 16.

2. Maximum hours of labor for minors under 18, shorter than the prevailing hours of adults and in no case more than eight per day.

3. Mandatory minimum wage legislation for minors under 18.

4. Age minima higher than 16 for hazardous occupations.

5. Provision for payment of double compensation in case of minors under 18 injured while employed in violation of the child labor law or of any ruling specifically relating to the employment of minors, the employer to be personally liable for the additional amount.

The establishment of bureaus of women and children in state departments of labor, and the strengthening of such bureaus already established, to make these standards effective, is another accomplishment toward which the new committees will work. Their aims also include requirement of registration of business firms with the state labor departments to facilitate inspection.

Driven Into New Work

While employment of children has decreased during the crisis along with that of adults, those children who continue to work have been driven into employments such as street trades, industrial home work, domestic service and industrialized agriculture that are least regulated and most subject to abuse. Child welfare experts testify to the appearance of a new variation of the old "sweatshop" with unbelievably low wages and long hours for children.

Miss Frances Perkins, New York State industrial commissioner, reported that in New York 35 per cent of jobs now open to children under 16 years of age are for housework, for which the hours are long and the pay rarely more than $2.50 a week; 19 per cent are factory jobs of a monotonous nature, such as folding and packing; 17 per cent are for temporary work, of about a week's duration, such as distributing circulars or addressing envelopes.

One of the most objectionable developments of the present period is said to be the growth of commission jobs for children. Many of them are close to fraud. Some firms which sell by house-to-house canvassing seek children to sell their goods, first coaching them in "hard luck" stories about straitened circumstances in the family.

In Violation of Law

Moreover, there is said to be an increasing proportion of employed children working in violation of law. Under the pressure of adverse business conditions, existing legislative protection for young workers is endangered or in some places actually set aside. On the other hand, the growing number of complaints of violation are said to show the growing consciousness on the part of the community of the provisions of the law.

In April, 1930, more than 2,000,000 boys and girls under 18 years of age were employed, 667,000 being under 16, according to the census bureau. While these figures were considerably lower than those reported in 1920, it is believed that child labor will again increase when adult employment picks up unless preventive legislative measures have been taken in the meantime.

Complaints against sweat shops have been raised in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

An investigation made by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission last spring disclosed that rates as low as 10 cents and, in other cases, five cents an hour were paid to girl workers in Fall River, with hundreds earning less than $5 a week. In New York State the proportion of violations of the child labor laws increased 30 per cent in 1931 over 1930.

Manufacturers Ask Veteran Costs Cut

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—The National Association of Manufacturers added its voice today to that of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Economy League in the effort to reduce the $900,000,000 now annually spent for veterans' services. The association includes some 50,000 manufacturers, Mr. James A. Emery, general counsel of the association and first witness, said. The burden of taxation caused in part by expenditures for veterans rests with particular severity on the manufacturers, he declared.

"The association believes," he said, "that reduced taxes upon industry, which requires decreased governmental expenditures, are necessary if industry as a whole is to again provide a satisfactory volume of employment for workers and reasonable profits for investors. The ability of industry to furnish additional employment will be largely dependent upon the tax burdens imposed this winter by Congress and the State Legislatures."

The savings the association believes can be made in the veterans' administration total $411,000,000, which practically match those of the National Economy League. Mr. Demarest Lloyd, executive secretary of the Taxpayers' Union, urged full publicity for all veterans' payments. Answering questions, Mr. Lloyd said his union had about 15,000 members.

Club Women to Analyze Federal Taxes on Charts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Mrs. Average Citizen will be able to compare the cost of filling her own market basket with the taxes which government exacts from her on a chart which is being prepared by Miss Emily Louise Plumley of Connecticut, chairman of citizenship for the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Supplementary charts dealing with state and local government expenditures will be prepared throughout the country so that the women may make a complete analysis of the tax dollar expenditure.

For the next two years the federation will concentrate the study of its member clubs on the history of democracy and the machinery of democratic government, the history of taxation, the development of budgets, the observance of law, citizenship and the alien, liquor control in foreign countries and Canada, the legal status of women, and the naturalization and citizenship of married women.

France Makes Cut In State Expenses

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP)—Premier Joseph Paul-Boncour and Mr. Henry Cheron, Minister of Finance, began the new year yesterday with a sweeping economy measure, suspending until Dec. 31, 1933, the hiring of civil servants, agents, workmen and other employees of state administrations. President Lebrun affixed his signature to the decree.

Any exceptions to this nation-wide rule must be justified by a decree signed by the Minister of Finance and the minister of the particular department interested. The measure also applies to voluntary recruiting for the army and navy, the 1933 budget for which will make substantial reductions from 1932 figures.

The note containing the announcement says the measure forecasts a recourse to new methods of carrying on governmental work. "It is one of the first elements of administrative organization," the announcement declared.

Aviators Wing South to Enter Miami Air Races

HICKSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 3 (AP)—Mr. Edgar Woodhams of Manhasset, Long Island, was the first pilot to take off today from the Aviation Country Club field on the first leg of the second annual amateur air pilots' winter cruise to Florida, where a speed race will be held Thursday.

Woodhams' plane left the ground at 9:55 a. m., and was followed by 21 other ships, some carrying passengers.

The first scheduled stop on the cruise to Daytona Beach, Florida, is Washington, D. C., where all of the ships are expected to arrive by 1 o'clock. The fleet will remain in Washington two hours and then proceed to Richmond, Va., for the first overnight stop.

Thursday morning the fleet will move down to Daytona, the start of the 250-mile race to Miami, the last lap of the cruise, for the Henry L. Doherty trophy and $2500 in cash awards.

The fleet will be augmented at the scheduled stops by more than 50 planes, making a total of 75 ships, approximately the same number that took part in the 1932 cruise.

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., Jan. 3 (AP)—Fifteen planes of the Ninth Army Observation Squadron took off today to fly to Miami for a month's gunnery practice.

The first scheduled stop was Bolling Field, Washington, and the squadron was to spend the night at Fort Bragg, N. C.

LANGLEY FIELD, Va., Jan. 3 (AP)—Sixty-eight airplanes from the Army field here were winging their way toward Miami, Florida, today, to participat in maneuvers in connection with the air races to be held there for three days commencing tomorrow.

MUNICIPAL FINANCING LARGER

State and municipal financing scheduled for next week aggregates $9,011,130, says the Daily Bond Buyer. This compares with $7,900,528 during the present week. The largest item is a $3,000,000 issue of Buffalo relief bonds, to be offered on Thursday.

1933

Will Be a Good Year

In Which to Spend
Your Advertising Dollars Wisely

Advertising isn't being bought by the acre today—it's bought by the dollar's worth. The reduction in many advertising appropriations has compelled more careful buying. Each dollar must do a job.

On this basis The Christian Science Monitor has earned its place in the advertising plans of many shrewd buyers of advertising space.

Here is a daily newspaper of recognized journalistic excellence, going directly into the homes of most of its readers, its circulation obtained solely on the merit of the paper, its advertising standards carefully maintained. What kind of a job does it do for the advertiser?

E. P. REED & CO.
Manufacturers of Matrix Shoes, write:
"The results of our advertising in The Christian Science Monitor have been highly satisfactory. We have received definite evidence that the Monitor reaches and influences a group of discriminating people who are BUYERS. Many of our dealers have supported our factory advertising with their own local advertising in the Monitor, which has given them a 'two-for-one' advantage resulting in increased business for their stores on MATRIX SHOES."

WOLCOTT & HOLCOMB
Advertising Agency for Birdseye Frosted Foods:
"Without coupons or particular bids for inquiries, hundreds of your readers have written in to tell of their interest in Birdseye Frosted Foods and to ask for the name of the nearest dealer. Many Birdseye dealers are using Monitor space to tie up with the national schedule."

These demonstrated results are built upon hearty RESPONSE from a nation-wide group of readers, who have confidence in the advertisements accepted by the Monitor and an especial interest in patronizing the advertisers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Daily Newspaper for the Home

Published by
The Christian Science Publishing Society
107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass.

MISS SKINNER LIKES BOSTON AUDIENCES BEST

Calls Her Work Character Sketches and Says She Is 'Wary of Interviews'

In her dressing room, while she makes up her face under a gimlet glare of light, Cornelia Otis Skinner appears as a young woman to whom it is very important to keep a sense of proportion.

Here she is, about to go on for a program of her character sketches. "I suppose you would call them 'character sketches,' she says evenly. Here she is, equipped, considerably by innate talent and as much, if not more, by study and discipline, to go on the stage and present a clever idea with brilliance.

But one cannot get her to speak of it, as one speaks of an art, being proficient in it.

Well, yes, it had a beginning. "About five years ago." The words fall to silence, like a snowflake that has fallen in a whisper to the ground, as the girl widens her gaze at herself and does something tricky with a pencil of scarlet.

"It Seems Silly"

"Well, yes," she resumed, irrelevantly, "it seems silly, or perhaps just affected, to say that of all audiences, I think I like Boston audiences best. But I do say it. I say it because I have found a particular responsiveness in Boston." No embroidery on a theme, no padding of the sentence, to say what she meant by "responsiveness." One gets the feeling that Miss Skinner is forever avoiding even the rim of that crater into which it is so easy to fall, talking about oneself, as if it were the most interesting topic on the whole face of the earth.

Interviews were a funny thing. Yes, she had set the time herself, although it seemed a poor time. Eight o'clock; while she was making up; so then she would be sure of being where she said she would be, and no distractions could interfere. But having made the appointment, who could say, "At 8:05 I will be brilliant and charming; I will toss off a 'mot' about this; I will laugh—lightly and say something extremely clever at 8:10, and by 8:15 I shall have the interviewer in a trance at my wit and command of the implications of life." Instead, evidently being an honest person, Miss Skinner indicated no least illusion of having thought any of these things. She poked a brush into the little heating pan of mascara and put the film of it where it would do the most good. She poked a finger in a tray of property rings which, when she wore them while she was Catherine of Aragon, and Katherine Howard, and Jane Seymour, would glow like very emeralds and sapphires and rubies and carnelian without price.

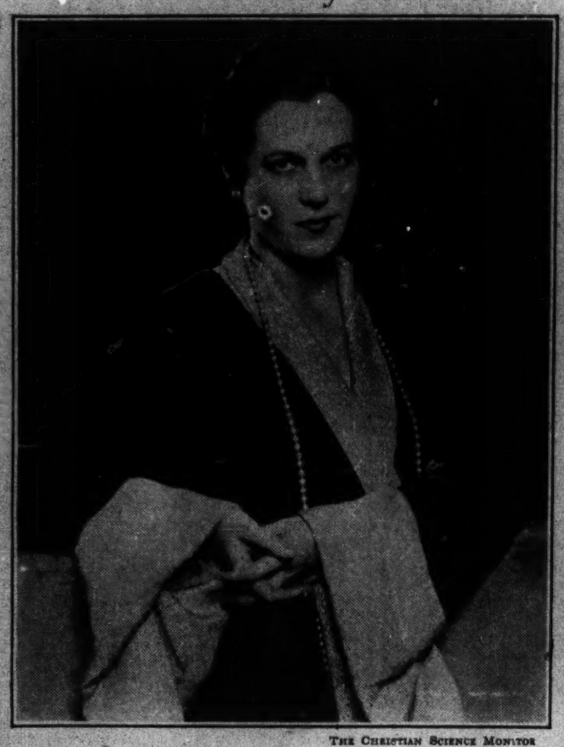
Wary of Interviews

She said she was wary of interviews; she had had one or two hard lessons because she could not turn away youngsters who wrote for school papers and who had evidently been sent by those teachers of English "or a kind of journalism" having no more discretion than they should have. "The poor children come in and ask me 'What do you think about life?' and 'What do you think is the hope of the drama?' and I don't know what I think about either, if I think about them at all, and it is all very misleading."

She wouldn't want anyone to read the book on her for the Wives of Henry the Eighth, because she had made up the characterizations herself and they might or might not be accurate. She would not grow intense and say sternly that her art was this and her art was that, implying that it was really all pretty serious. Instead she was busy making up for a thing which was really a job, made possible by people who were kind enough to like the way she did it. And the hands of the clock jumped suddenly to 8:23 and the curtain was supposed to be 8:35 and Miss Skinner, who keeps herself in line by alluding to herself, in her professional tours as "the visiting fireman," was out of one dressing gown, green gold, and into a dress, white, like a fireborse receiving harness to go out and about his business.

So there, without so much as a wave of the hand at the great hidden solemnities of ART, one has a view of Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner.

Delineator of Many Characters



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER

Boston to Mobilize For Relief Drive

Boston's phalanxes of relief will be drawn up in full array on Jan. 6 when 1200 leading Boston business men will meet at the Hotel Statler to learn the aims and purposes of the $5,000,000 Emergency Relief Campaign to open Jan. 16. Speakers of international prominence and local campaign leaders will address the meeting.

This morning a meeting of the staff assistants of the industry and finance committee was held at the campaign headquarters at 31 Milk Street where plans were made to canvass 25,000 Boston business firms in an endeavor to obtain pledges from employees to contribute a day's pay a month for five months. The quota of this committee is $2,000,000. According to Mr. Louis J. Hunter, chairman of the committee, outstanding business executives have been appointed to head the major divisions of the committee.

Membership of the special gifts committee of the women's division also has been announced. This group will coöperate with a similar men's committee. The quota of the women's group is $500,000, an amount which they are expected to equal or exceed, because of their good work last year in the $3,000,000 drive.

Farm Fowls Strut At Boston Show

Turkeys strutted high, wide and handsome; hens cackled merrily; roosters crowed proudly, geese honked loudly and pigeons cooed softly at the 84th annual Boston Poultry Show which opened at the Mechanics Building Sunday to continue daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. through Thursday.

With more than 6000 exhibits, officials say that the show is one of the largest in years. Attendance broke all records yesterday pointing to a new high record for the week. Commercial exhibits this year are proving popular and dealers in poultry equipment report much interest in the different appliances which tend to aid the raising of good egg-producing hens.

The small hens or bantams, came in for their share of honors at this year's show as Mr. Walter H. Brown, in charge of the bantam division, states that largest bantam class in many years is being displayed. Pheasants, cavies, rabbits and a number of water birds are also shown.

'OPEN HOUSE' HELD BY BOSTON Y. M. C. A.

Playing host to more than 2000 visitors, the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. yesterday held its eighty-first annual New Year's reception and "open house." The entire building was thrown open for public inspection and a program showing the numerous activities of the organization took place.

Exhibitions were given in various parts of the building during the day. One of particular interest to the visitors was that of the association's job counseling service. Its systems of testing vocational ability and of employment placement also were described. Several athletic events were scheduled including exhibitions of swimming.

Music

Pension Fund Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave a concert in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon in aid of its Pension Fund. For the first time in three years, an all-Wagner program was submitted. It consisted of the Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser," Lohengrin's Narrative, the Forest Murmurs from "Siegfried," Siegfried's Death Music from "Götterdämmerung," the Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan," Walther's Prize Song and the Prelude to "Meistersinger." Mr. Paul Althouse was the soloist.

The concert proved that Dr. Koussevitzky's art, which has grown in every aspect during his Boston conductorship, now embraces a deeper penetration into Wagner's music dramas than he formerly exhibited. For the interpretations of these several items revealed a profound understanding of the musical and dramatic significance of each—the frensies of the Bacchanale, the pastoral poetry of the Forest Murmurs, the majestic sorrow of the Funeral Music, the passion and grief of the "Tristan" excerpts and the resplendence of the incomparable tonal web of the "Meistersinger" Prelude. The concert marked the high point of Wagnerian performance under the Koussevitzky baton.

Mr. Althouse matched vocally the qualities of the orchestral utterance. His heroic voice was the medium for complete conveyance of the dramatic and emotional values of his selections.

The audience, which left few seats vacant, was duly applausive. There will be a second concert in aid of the Pension Fund on the afternoon of Feb. 26. L. A. S.

British War Debt Payment Arrives

The first shipment of gold to reach the United States from England, in payment of the interest on the British war debt due Dec. 15 was scheduled to arrive in New York today aboard the Cunard Line steamship Lancastria following a call at the East Boston pier yesterday. The Lancastria stopped in Boston to leave passengers who have been spending the Christmas holidays in Europe.

The gold shipment is valued at about £1,463,120. It will be followed by four other shipments which are expected to reach the United States within a week. The total of these four consignments will amount to approximately $95,550,00, it was said.

The Lancastria's gold cargo was composed of 146 cases of gold bars and was stored in a special compartment and carefully guarded day and night. It will be delivered to the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City this afternoon, it was said.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Lee Sims' Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 NBC, Al Bernard, "Minstrel Man."
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Legislative Prospects of 1933": talks.
7:45 NBC, Anson Weeks's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 "Real Life Drama."
9:35 NBC, "Deep River Orchestra."
10:00 Westinghouse Revue: soloists; orchestra.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—RKO Bostonians.
5:15NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 Principato Hawaiians.
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Waldorf Program.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Phil Saltman, popular pianist.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Carson Robison's Pioneers.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Popular dance hour; sketch.
11:00 Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Novelty Four.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:35 "Real Life Drama."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS dance music.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news editorialist.
8:00 CBS, Pray and Braggiotti, pianists.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 Debutantes: vocal trio; guitars.
8:35 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Howard and Shelton, comedians; Betty Barthell; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness."
9:30 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater: Maria Kurenko; symphony orchestra.
10:30 "Garnetville"; sketch.
10:45 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:15 "The Melodeers."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; News; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Serial mystery story.
9:45 Studio; period; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:05 p. m.—Pianist; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Records.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists; speaker.
2:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:15 p. m.—Exaugural message of Gov. John G. Winant, from Concord, N. H.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Concert.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00-12:00 noon—CBS musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00-4:10 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:10 p. m.—CBS, Sir Josiah Stamp and J. Maynard Keynes, from London.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00-11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS musical program.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

Burnett's NEW Bottle says:

START 1933 flavor-right by using Burnett's Pure Extracts in the new, sturdy bottle. Will not tip over easily, preventing loss of extract. Amber glass is used because it helps to keep out damaging light rays. Your grocer has Burnett's in this new and better bottle. Ask him about it today.

For new and exciting desserts consult "DOUBLY DELICIOUS DESSERTS." This is the Burnett recipe book and a copy will be mailed you for ten cents.

BURNETT'S VANILLA

Made by JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY, 437 D Street, Boston

NEW ZIPPER CASE

A trim looking case with a Zipper fastener. Holds the pocket or student's editions of the Bible and lesson books. Flat, compact, easy to carry; convenient for studying. Made of Black Morocco leather,

$5.00

At Reading Rooms or direct from manufacturer.

M. N. FRELING
1217 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

NEW SAVINGS 5 10 SALE for the NEW YEAR

First National starts the New Year with another great value-giving five and ten cent sale, featuring a long list of savings that will attract every thrifty housewife. Start a New Year of saving in your First National Store.

BIG 5c VALUES

TOMATOES	STANDARD RED RIPE	No 2 Tin 5c
CAMPBELL'S BEANS	With Pork	Tin 5c
SANTA CLARA PRUNES	Large Size	Lb Bulk 5c
RICHMOND RICE	FANCY UNCOATED	12 oz Pkg 5c
SARDINES	NORWEGIAN—Standard—Packed In Pure Olive Oil	Tin 5c
KRE-MEL PUDDING	ASSORTED FLAVORS	Pkg 5c
CAMAY SOAP	DELICATELY SCENTED	Cake 5c
IVORY SOAP	MEDIUM SIZE	6 oz Bar 5c
SWEETHEART SOAP	Delicately Scented	Cake 5c

BIG 10c VALUES

FINAST	GOLDEN BANTAM CORN	No 2 Tin 10c
RICHMOND JELLY	9 oz Goblets	Each 10c
FINAST VINEGAR	FULL STRENGTH	Qt Bot 10c
FINAST MAYONNAISE		8 oz Jar 10c
GRAPE-NUTS FLAKES		Pkg 10c
TOMATOES	STANDARD—CHOICE RED RIPE	Large Tin 10c
ASPARAGUS TIPS	Fancy—All Green Tips	8 oz Tin 10c
JUNKET	ASSORTED FLAVORS	Pkg 10c
RICHMOND	TOILET TISSUE	3 Rolls 10c
ALASKA PINK SALMON		Tall Tin 10c
TOURAINE	FRUIT AND NUT BARS	½ Lb Bar 10c
TOURAINE	MIDGET MINTS	½ Lb Box 10c

UNEEDA Bakers'

Cheese Tidbits, Chocolate Snaps, Grahams (Small), Zu Zu Snaps, Animal Crackers	YOUR CHOICE Each	5c
Butter Thins, Premium Sodas (Lge), Grahams (Large), Saltines (Small)	YOUR CHOICE Each	10c

BAKERY Suggestions

SWEET RYE BREAD		
Swedish Style Slightly Sweet	Lge Loaf	5c
BELMONT BREAD		
A Wonderful Food Value	Lb Loaf	5c

FRUIT and NUT BREAD
with chopped nuts and fruit. Makes most delicious sandwiches. One of our most popular pastry items.
EACH 15c

More 10c Savings

Matches	Blue Tip	2 Lge Boxes 10c
Apricots		No 1 Tin 10c
Pimentos		2 oz Glass 10c
Mustard	FINAST	9½ oz Jar 10c
Stuffed Olives		3 oz Bot 10c
Chowder	Haddock Gorton's	10 oz Tin 10c
Shrimp	Wet Pack	6 oz Tin 10c
Rice Krispies	Kellogg's	Pkg 10c
Lima Beans	Standard White	No 2 Tin 10c
Marshmallow	FLUFF	Sm Tin 10c
Big Buster	Pop Corn	10 oz Tin 10c
Finast Tapioca		12 oz Pkg 10c
Lux 5 oz Small Package		Pkg 10c

BROOKSIDE MILK

24 hours fresher than most delivered milk. Averages 4% butterfat which is higher than the state requires. From the finest dairy farms in New England
Qt 9c

Heavy Cream
A rich old fashion country cream
2 ½ Pt Jars 25c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

A New Year Message From a Store That Mixes Sentiment With Its Business

No. 1

MANY economists and cold students of business relations will tell you that there can be no sentiment in business, and if you venture to differ with them about it they will point their long pens at you and remind you not to be romantic. They will show you columns of figures and pages of arguments, reports of associations and efficiency engineers, and things of that sort, to prove it; and there is not a thing on earth that you can say that will make them believe otherwise.

No. 2

PERHAPS this is the reason why so many people have been telling us throughout the Holiday season that they found John Wanamaker's "so different." For we have never subscribed to that Old Scrooge doctrine that there could not be "sentiment in business." In fact, there has always been a great deal of sentiment in the Wanamaker business from its very beginning.

No. 3

WITHOUT the sentiment that became in the mind of the Founder a profound sense of Duty toward the customer, this Store could never have been here at all.

Without the warm sentiment that has knit so many years bound the John Wanamaker Store and its customers together as general partners, we could not have had generation after generation of the same families still coming to Wanamaker's, and familiarly calling it "our store."

No. 4

WITHOUT the sentiment of genuine friendship that exists in hospitality and personal courtesy, how could we have had those six delightful evenings before Christmas, when so much was done to revive the Christmas spirit and give new hope for the future? How fine those evenings were, when more than a hundred thousand people came to visit us, to join us in our festivities and to enjoy themselves all about the two great buildings just as freely and as comfortably as they would have done in the home of any good friend!

No. 5

HOW many people remember that the very Foundation Principles of this business were called "silly sentimentality" when they were first announced? It is the truth that they were greeted in just that way. The one price principle, the return of goods principle, the "truth in advertising" principle, the principle that no one should be importuned to buy—one by one as these things were established by the Founder they were ridiculed; today they are the recognized rules of retail business throughout the world.

No. 6

IN THE down-grade of world-wide business, which we all hope is now behind us, with the up-grade not far ahead, what else could it have been but sentiment that kept the John Wanamaker Store true to the standard of quality in merchandise? How easy it would have been to have tossed that bit of sentiment overboard and to have gone in for "cheap price" merchandise.

No. 7

BUT, it couldn't be done. The sentiment of duty and the sentiment of Pride as well were there to prevent. The Wanamaker Store must stand by its customers; must keep the colors flying.

No. 8

OUR hard times are not over, but there is a new and better feeling in business since it has been found that the Christmas Spirit is still alive. That has been a great thing for all of us. It has brought new Hope and has strengthened Courage all around. The skies are brightening for the New Year. We have our friends, not only here in New York and Philadelphia, but all over the country, and the sentiment that binds them to us is stronger than bands of steel.

Now!
Never Mind the Times!

Let Us Go Forward!

John Wanamaker New York

Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

Courtesy of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

For the North Window the Best Choice of Greenery Lies in the Realm of Foliage Plants. And There Are Many Delightful Choices to Be Made. Here Are a Few Favorites. At the Left Is a Pandanus Veitchii or Screw Pine. Next to It Is the Popular Sansevieria. In the Center Is a Strawberry Jar Planted With Wandering Jew, Heliotrope, Gloxinia, Fuchsia and Other Paints. It Makes a Fascinating Decoration and Can Be Obtained in Many Sizes and Planted With a Combination of Foliage and Flowering Plants. The Last Two Are Begonias. The First a Rex Begonia, the Second Begonia Faureana.

Plants for a North Window

HOUSE PLANTS AND THEIR CARE SERIES—2

By KARIN B. HEDENBERG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOLIAGE plants are always lovely, and they are especially welcome during the long winter months when they give a suggestion of summer, particularly in a northern room. A home no matter how artistically it may be decorated is incomplete without at least one plant. A touch of greenery adds a grace that only nature possesses.

All flowering plants demand sunshine. Of course, this eliminates the possibility of growing them successfully in a sunless window. But there are some varieties of foliage plants that will do very well in a window with northern exposure. Among them are begonia—the ornamental leaved sorts—ferns, aspidistra, sansevieria and palms.

Rex begonia, which is characterized by its fine foliage, is not only beautiful but reliable. With a little care it will be sure to produce the most beautiful foliage in a northern window. In fact, begonias are the only plants that will even try to bloom in a northern exposure. Rex begonia does best in a soil composed of good loam and leafmold. It resents "wet feet" and must have good drainage. Should you notice that your plant is starting to lose its foliage, it is usually due to too little or too much water, or too little fresh air. When watering pour the water over the soil rather than over the top of the plant.

Fountains of Foliage

Ferns have a graceful effect possessed by few other plants. A fine specimen is a fountain of foliage. They all require a great deal of light but practically no sun. Among the best varieties for house culture are Scotti, Teddy Jr., and Boston. To these may be added the Cyrtomium or Holly ferns. Should you want a low growing fern for table decoration choose any of the Pteris. All ferns are responsive to good treatment. The soil that suits them best is one that is composed of good garden loam or leaf mold. Most careful attention must be given to watering, too little or too much being injurious. Ferns that have insufficient water lose their bright green color. Overwatering causes the soil to become sour and the leaves to turn yellow. Ferns kept in a warm room should be watered every day; also spray the leaves once a week with cold water. Ferns must also have good drainage; they should never be permitted to stand in a saucer or jardiniere where the overflow has accumulated. They like plenty of fresh air but must be kept out of any kind of draft.

The aspidistra is one of the most reliable of all house plants. It is characterized by its shining, arching leaves coming up directly from the root instead of from stems. The aspidistra is seemingly oblivious to its surroundings. While it demands a rich, well drained soil, it will be contented to grow in sun or shade. For this reason we often find it growing in some dark corner of a room. But because of its ability to get along under disadvantages it should not be neglected. It should be watered every day, and have its foliage sprayed once a week. The spraying of the leaves not only will keep the pores open, but will greatly enhance its beauty. Should you want to divide your aspidistra, do this work in early spring before growth takes place. It does well in a loamy soil. Some of the varieties of aspidistra are variegated, having white stripes on the leaves. No matter what variety, they all have a splendid constitution and are most suitable for a north window.

Easily Propagated by Cuttings

The sansevieria is a decorative asset in any room. It enjoys a sandy soil, plenty of light and fresh air in abundance. The leaves of this plant, like those of the aspidistra, come from the rhizome or rootstock. This plant should be watered only twice a week. However, the soil should not be allowed to become dry. When watering give the plant enough to soak all the soil in the pot. Sansevieria is easily propagated by leaf cuttings, inserted vertically in a sand soil. These cuttings will form roots in about four weeks, and then long, branchlike buds will appear; these again will take root a little distance from the original cutting. It is from these new rootings that new plants are formed.

Palms are among the best all-around house plants. They are especially suitable for a room with a northern exposure. With a little care they will continue to grow indefinitely. There are various varieties of palms; among the most reliable are Kentia Belmoreana, Kentia Forsteriana and Areca Lutescens. Palms require a great deal of water but drainage of surplus water must be provided for, and the plants should never be allowed to stand in a jardiniere where the overflow has accumulated. Always use plenty of drainage material when potting a palm. When the leaves of a palm start to change color this is usually due to too little water. The leaves should be sponged twice a week to keep the pores open. A palm that is well cared for will have dark green foliage and make growth of two or three leaves in a year.

[This is the second of a series of articles on House Plants and Their Care. The first was published Dec. 20].

Conditioning Air in Your Home

How to Choose a Machine for Canning June Weather

By SAMUEL L. LORD
Air Conditioning Engineer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I

AS AN idea, air conditioning no longer has to be sold. However, such is the comparative newness of this air conditioning industry that the inquiring home owner soon finds himself bewildered in a maze of varying claims, methods and opinions.

Apparently the one phase of this new business of canning June weather which has proved the most misleading is a certain tendency to label any apparatus as an "air conditioner" which adds moisture to heat. This is no doubt due to the public's enthusiasm for a new industry. But air conditioning is far more than heat plus moisture. True conditioning subjects the air to control in all directions: not only must it heat, but also it must be able to extract heat; not only shall it moisten but also there must be an equal capacity to take out the moisture of those humid, sticky days; washing should not be an intermittent affair, but must be as constant as the air circulation itself, which in turn should be 24 hours a day. This matter of intermittent versus constant operations is essential. If conditioned air is good then let it circulate just as constantly as we live and breathe.

True air conditioning then, does these things: It heats or cools evenly, adds or extracts moisture, circulates air evenly, maintains the freshness of the air, washes out dust and odors and last, does its whole job continuously, silently, and automatically. Naturally this full cycle is somewhat more expensive than the simpler modifications of it now operating successfully in thousands of homes. Therefore, the question resolves itself into one of how far toward complete air conditioning does the home owner's budget allow him to go.

How to Go About Choosing Machine

In the examination of this equipment, study first the thermal efficiency—that is, of the heat which your oil burner delivers, how much is left for your actual use? Of course no machine is 100 per cent efficient, but it is an unfortunate fact that there will always be inferior equipment. This junk machinery has its prototypes in all other industries and so-called air conditioners can at this moment be found with an overall thermal efficiency of less than 35 percent. This is ridiculous, because there is no excuse for an air conditioner of less than 80 per cent efficiency and equipment is today available which shows over 90 per cent. Reputable manufacturers not only have their own testing laboratories, but invariably submit their products to nationally accredited testing laboratories, and proudly publish the findings.

Point No. 1, then, is: Know the thermal efficiency.

How Much and How Controlled

The next step is to study the method of humidification. Moisture may be applied to air in dozens of different ways, but from the standpoint of the owner there are but two pertinent questions: first, how much water is used, and second, how is it controlled.

Some systems bring in the water at a fixed rate of drip, and rely entirely on a good average of humidity. Others use a control device called a humidistat which regulates the quantity of water according to the actual needs of the air, just as a thermostat regulates the heat from a furnace. While the use o. a humidistat is to be preferred, adequate safeguards should be provided to prevent the air stream from carrying too much water into the house, in the event of the humidistat's failure.

An ideal hookup is the use of a humidistat with a valve in the water line, set and sealed at the point of closing by an electric clock movement in the event of the humidistat's failure. Hand controls, due to human laziness, are neglected, and therefore, cease to maintain control. Intermittent spraying is both noisy and wasteful. Humidification then, offers another point of difference by which air conditioners may be judged.

Point No. 2 would then seem to be: Have automatic humidity control, but have it safeguarded.

The important point of water consumption applies in many machines to both humidification and washing of the air. The excessive use of water for either or both these functions is probably the most common fault of air conditioning at the present time. However, systems are now available in which the water consumption is hardly more than that actually absorbed into the air for proper humidity, a matter of 10 to 30 gallons daily in the average home. Nozzles, jets and water curtains, while entirely effective, may consume water so excessively that their use should be confined to localities where water cost is not an item.

Point No. 3: Get a definite statement from the manufacturer on water consumption, and figure out the cost in your locality.

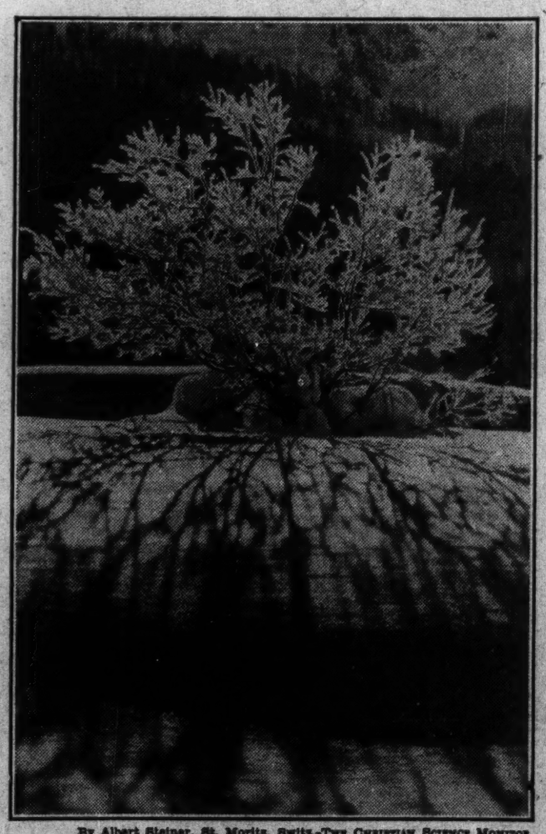
Filtering

There are several methods of filtering the air now in common use, and the proper one must be selected on the basis of the type of installation. For homes, the method must obviously be one which needs no attention. Filters of oil-soaked wire should never be used for domestic installations as the cleaning of them involves special equipment. Even the use of the dry type of filter is giving way, for domestic use, to the wet, reversible type which merely involves an occasional turning to keep them clean. The trend to get away from filters altogether, is already apparent in one system which filters by means of a fog sheet, spun off a high speed disk.

But whatever the type of filter used, a very simple test can be made by sending a cloud of smoke into the air inlet of the machine, and watching to see how much comes through. What comes through is certainly unwashed.

Point No. 4: Ask the manufacturer for the laboratory tests on his filter efficiency. Filtering methods are now available which remove 98 per cent of the dirt and dust and need no attention.

[This article is in two parts. The second will run next Tuesday. Any questions on the subject of air conditioning will be gladly received by the Editor. These will be answered by letter or in further articles].



By Albert Steiner, St. Moritz, Switz.-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER SUNSHINE

This Little Tree Does Not Wait for Spring but Dresses in What Might Be Counted Its Best While Snows Drift Deeply Over the Swiss Cantons.

Perhaps it has a flair for publicity and wishes to attract the many who seek Alpine scenery for their winter sports. In any case it emphasizes to us the fact that trees in winter are of continuous interest, whether they stand bare against a leaden sky, are patterned intricately like lace veiling a ruddy sunset or are crystal flower designs as here.

One of the exquisite joys of the winter scene is the detail. A mesh of ice-covered twigs, a drip of icicles from a knobby branch, the blue and mauve of shadows on the snow—these are to be had for the seeing. And they make the seeing worth the cultivating.

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Hobbies and Hints

Reflecting Trees and Sky

Delevan, Calif.

Dear Garden Friends:

This year we found the making of a water garden a very interesting experiment. My son made the cement pool, putting it in the center of the garden where the sun shines best. It is an oblong eight-sided shape. The edge, which is wide enough to stand upon, is slightly higher than the ground level. The sides are sloping. A pipe was put in one side for drainage underground. The water surface is something more than 6x9 feet; the depth 19 inches.

In an 18-inch border outside the edge we planted roots of lippia grass and one clump of Tritoma (or red hot poker plant). Large flat stepping stones were next set closely together all the way around the grass to keep it from growing into the flower beds. The lippia does not resent being walked on. It soon spread gracefully over rocks and cement, requiring an occasional cutting back to keep it in bounds.

We followed advice for washing the lime from the pool, then planted two hardy water lilies, a giant arrowhead and some oxygenating plants in rich dirt in the bottom. We put an inch or more of gravel over the soil before turning in the water. The lilies bloomed all summer, the most flowers appearing during the warmest weather. I hope sometime to tame the large goldfish. They like to hide under the plants when we come too near. Many young fish are now seen darting about. The snails, too, multiplied rapidly.

Although we provide water for the birds in other places, most of them like to drink and bathe in the shallow edges of the pool. As if in return for good received they have helped to keep the surrounding garden free from injurious insects. In the summer dragon flies and frogs, both beneficial, came in numbers. We often found the young of the dragon fly in the water.

For me, one of the greatest charms of this garden is the clear reflection on the water surface. Now that the lilies are resting we may see, as in a mirror, the beauty of the smooth pale limbs of a walnut tree, evergreen boughs, the tops of tall eucalyptus and the ever-changing sky.

(Mrs.) G. F. C.

Lachine, Quebec

Dear Friends:

It has just come to my attention, through the Editor's note, that this department is in need of more letters for the Hobby Column so am sending along my contribution.

My hobby is growing dahlias. About ten years ago I had six named varieties and a few seedlings and now I have hundreds. I came up from growing "Le Grand Manitou" and "George Walters" to the aristocrats of today such as "Eagle Rock Fantasy," "Kathleen Norris" and "Imperial Pink." There are so many new varieties each year that it is difficult to choose which ones are really worth while. It is just as well to wait a year or two until the various new ones are thoroughly tried out, for many of them fall by the wayside. Some of them, however, are outstanding and will be grown for some time to come. It is astounding the improvements that have taken place during the past ten years in the size of the flowers and the length of stems and carriage of the flowers.

It is most interesting to await the blooming of a named variety of which you have read the description, but it is fascinating to watch for the blooming of a bed of seedling dahlias grown from seed of the modern varieties. There will probably be no two plants with the same colored flowers, and there will hardly be two of the same shape. We are sure to have some that we like very much, but whether we will have one or more equal to the best named ones is doubtful unless we grow hundreds of them.

Dahlias are beautiful as cut flowers but require to be set up in large vases—preferably floor vases or baskets. They are out of place when cut with a short stem and displayed in an ordinary vase.

In addition to the large flowered varieties I am very fond of the pompons, being very partial to the autumn and rose shades. E. S. D.

Interested in Climbers

London

Dear Friends:

I think my great fondness for climbers dated from the time when as a little girl I was taken to see a gorgeous scarlet plant trained against the old gray walls of an ancient castle in the Isle of Wight. Hundreds and hundreds of curious vivid flowers shaped like lobster claws, each with a velvety black blotch in the center, aflame in the July sun, made an unalterable impression on my childish imagination. I immediately ranged it alongside Jack's beanstalk, and the flower that unlocked the treasure-caves to the shepherd-boy. Years afterward I learned that it was the Australian glory-vine, clianthus dampieri (desert pea), and although I have searched I have never seen one since in England, even at Kew. However, climbers have been my hobby since, and every garden I visit, I store the flower-wreathed walls and trellis in my memory long after the other blossoms, however rare, have faded from my mind. I remember the flame-creeper of Scotland (Tropaleun specisum) rioting over cottage walls (I wonder why so tender a plant will flourish better in the cold of the north than in the more sheltered parts, south of the Tweed). And I remember the gray limestone houses of Gloucestershire villages each smothered in old-fashioned roses, and others without number. I have tried to grow a few in my own garden, but modern houses do not lend themselves to such a hobby, especially in London, so mine are chiefly annuals. I have some lovely morning-glories, called heavenly blue. I planted some cobea-scandens to train over an arch which nearly collapsed under the rampant weight of leaves and dull purple blossoms. These, with sweet peas and nasturtiums, I grew from seed. This autumn I bought a rose-colored jasmine. I have a rose-colored clematis too, with a broad carmine strip barring each petal. Nellie Moser is its name.

Most of these and other climbing plants in my garden have the added advantage of being good cut flowers; and in time I hope to add many more to my collection.

(Mrs.) D. H.

Native Trees

Chicago

Dear Hobby Friends:

Some native shade trees like the oak, are commonly supposed to be difficult to transplant, and so slow growing that property owners in cities have made but slight efforts to obtain oaks for planting as shade trees. Having built my house on a lot without trees, but within one-half block of a district well covered with native oaks, I was desirous of having and keeping such noble trees near me.

In the fall of 1925, I transplanted some young oaks less than four feet high which have flourished as well and as rapidly as any other hardwood tree of like quality. These young trees were collected from a sandy, gravelly ridge along a railroad right-of-way, where it was possible with care to obtain roots three to four feet long. By using young nursery stock this effort would be saved, but collected trees from native growth should be small, and deeply dug to get almost as much root from below ground as trunk above.

As Sargent in his "Silva of North America" lists 53 varieties of the oak (Quercus) native to North America, some of which in warm regions are evergreen, there is some variety which will be successful in any region, except in standing water. In the region of Chicago, native oaks include the bur or mossy-cup, scarlet, white, and pin oaks. The scarlet and pin oaks tend to grow straight and tall before spreading out, while the mossy-cup and white oaks are more wide-spreading and have rugged crooked branches of a strongly beautiful character.

My pin oak is growing straightly upward at the rate of two feet each year, and not the least of its grace is its habit of holding most of the old leaves through the winter until early spring. The bur oak grows about 18 inches each year.

While the oak tree is said to resent civilization, such as near-by buildings, cutting of roots, closely cropped grass and such things, I have found it to do as well as any other tree when supplied with food and water, and protection while young. We have also grown many seedlings from acorns dropped around the flower beds in the borders, which in five years show beauty of form and color of foliage.

Of garden hobbies, I feel there is none to exceed in interest and full satisfaction, the love of good trees around the home, forming a background for all seasons. Like the span of human life, the life of a good tree is devoted to the service of bird, beast, and plants, and the expression of beauty and substance to man.

R. L. F.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Handsel of the New Year

FROM the Icelandic *handsal* to the English handsel, to the French *étrenne*, to the Latin *strena*, the changes are rung for this hopeful word of auspicious beginnings. It was the keen French sense of word values that associated it with the New Year, so that *étrenne* (French for handsel) is the specific word for a New Year gift, and is even a verb for the first use of anything.

This verb use of the word handsel exists also in English, but is most often heard among the Scotch people, who "handsel" a new house, often with what is elsewhere called a housewarming. The Icelandic word literally means a clasping of hands to bind a bargain. So the circle of thought is complete, with the beginnings, and the gifts, and the friendly handclaspings, that have so long marked the first day of the year.

When Europeans brought old-world customs over the sea—as the traditional "watch" of New Year's Eve—they found the American Indians also signalizing the day that meant for them the return of light, after the December solstice. The world over, the day is still marked in some way. In Japan, there are color and mirth and fantastic trifles to celebrate the New Year. In the Netherlands and in Germany, visits are exchanged among family friends, who arrive bearing little gifts or mementos. In France the merriment waxes high, when intimates vie with each other as to who shall make the first visit, or cry the first greeting. In Belgium, the day was long one when the workman might venture to visit his employer to forecast a good year in their common business interests. At the court of Versailles the ladies specialized in gifts made with their own hands, for the king first and for all their friends. The religious solemnization of the day is still marked in the English Hymnal by New Year hymns, such as Miss Havergal's simple reminder:

Another year is dawning, Dear Master let it be
In working or in waiting another year with thee.

Various traditions have gathered round the New Year, as the curious ceremony of the "rann" (wren) in Ireland, and the "first footing" of Scotland, when the first person to call or to be met on New Year's Eve meant a promise of some sort for the year. This may trace back to antiquity, as when Jephtha's daughter was the first to meet her father's return.

* * *

But the ceremonial of New Year that prevailed so long in New York State and City had no such cloudy presage. It was the Day for reaffirming old friendships; a day for youth, because every day is that, but especially the day when those of riper lessons found leisure to remember each other, lest "auld acquaintance be forgot."

The special celebration of the New Year in the old province of New Netherland, as New York was named by its founders, reminds us that many French Walloons came there and no doubt gave their special tone to the day. Thus it became a day for calls, gallantly made by the gentlemen upon the ladies. A similar custom is said to have existed in Virginia; and, at any rate, we know that Washington, in his first year as President, 1790, kept "open house" on New Year's Day, with his gracious Martha, and hoped that "the observance of New Year's Day might never be given up." The presidential reception was continued in Philadelphia — where indeed the "mummers," still merry-making, keep up old customs. Later, at the White House in Washington, New Year calls were all but provided for by an amendment!

The calls upon the ladies lasted in New York State through the nineteenth century, and there the day was a public holiday for years before it was so marked in other states.

The special routine of the day is worth remembrance. The ladies gathered in groups, of two or three or more, at the convenient house of a hostess, all ready by ten in the morning, in their best evening attire —matronly velvet with long train, or filmy dance frocks. The inside blinds, of several narrow wooden panels, were closed, the heavy draperies, brocade over lace, were pulled together, the gas did its best to be brilliant, the fireplaces flamed, flowers were everywhere, tables were laden with substantial food, and a house in full fête waited the coming of the men. Long before noon the calls began, with a jingle of sleigh bells, the beat of prancing hoofs, when an open barouche on runners drove to the door, and out stepped the gentlemen, all in evening dress, claw-hammer coat-tails under the furry overcoats, and silk hats atop. The pull at the bell wire was the open sesame for a day of kaleidoscopic variety, as the stream of visitors flowed through the house.

It was a day of happy reminiscence for the elders. Here came the silver-haired Judge who seldom found time for "society" nowadays, but who must once a year offer again his homage to the hostess who has been his admiration for many years. Here was the busy Senator whose winters were now spent in Washington, taking this opportunity to visit his neighbors. Here was the clergyman who came to smile fraternal kindness on members of another flock than his own, and with him the long roll of professional or business men, who in the plain American fashion never found time for general calls except on this one day.

Younger members of the family had a share in this daylight festival, and sometimes a very young caller ventured in, with unaccustomed gloves sticking out conspicuously. He sat on and on, marooned in the swirling tides of grown-up visitors. When you caught his signals of distress, you opened the side door for his joyful escape, after you had comforted him with malaga grapes and almonds.

Perhaps a magnificent gentleman, the most perfectly groomed of them all, was announced as Mr. John MacCullough, rather to the bewilderment of the young girl who had but yesterday heard him pouring out a father's broken heart beside his lovely Virginia. Here he was, a mere man of the world like anybody else, his shining toga replaced by black broadcloth, and his melodious voice spent in ready laughter, like anybody else's father —but not, not Virginia's! Thus the disillusion of worldly experience set in, and may have been a good thing at that.

The pictures of the New Year Day festivities close with the holiday night at a house of the neighborhood, where the young people were most at home. Homemade charades were in order, often practiced long beforehand. The sliding doors between the two big parlors—no one had living rooms then—were closed, till a loud thump warned paterfamilias to reopen them. In a musical charade every player had a "solo," whether or not he had a voice. The words, that had not much to recommend them but their mirth, were set to familiar tunes, ranging from "Father, dear Father, come home with me now," to an air from Gilbert and Sullivan's youngest opera. And after the play, everybody joined in old songs and hymns, led by the host's clear baritone. He would end, by request, with his own genial song, with its refrain:

"For a woman's sure to have her way,
But when she's gone we miss her;
So if you've had an angry word,
Why—"

Here the singer was beside his wife's chair:

"call her back,"

and now he bent to her always flushing cheek,

"and kiss her!"

—suiting the action to the word!

This was an appropriate ending for this day of homage to the ladies. It is perhaps a pity that these cordial meetings of old friends have fallen into disuse. But the memory remains, throwing a soft radiance on the "days of auld lang syne." The mingling of youth and maturity, when the daughter of the house was always specially kind to father and mother's oldest friends, brought in the New Year's forward look, so that the recalling of past happiness and the pleasure of the present may be seen as a true "handsel," or earnest of joys forever-more.

M. L. B.

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By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Builders": From an Etching by James E. Allen

A One-Colour Landscape

The Pampa is a one-colour landscape; but though it may be painted from a modest palette, the variations of its green are infinite, from the deep tones of the foreground to the faint whisper of its dying green that meets the sky twenty miles away. But each of them is plainly visible, since nothing intervenes between the watcher and the distant skyline. There are no features; nothing rises up to cast a shadow or to break the long perspective. For the landscape has only two dimensions; and the Pampa spreads its endless monochrome of green without a single vertical to interrupt it. The world has other spaces; but I know of none that are so level. . . .

But distance plays strange tricks with eyesight on the Pampa, where nothing is as near as it appears to be by a margin of ten miles or so, and one soon learns to view a freight-train puffing comfortably on the sky as a homely spectacle.

There are no other sights to see. As you ride out into the Pampa, the house is left behind among its trees. The track runs out before you into the never-ending green; and as you navigate the immensity, the level green stretches away to meet the sky on every side. In the clear light a stack six miles away stands up as though it were five hundred yards off, and a distant mirage flickers on the sky. There is nothing else to see as you pound steadily along; and there is nothing there to hear except the soft beat of hoofs on the green earth. The horses go at a slow gallop. It never checks and never varies, as you ride at that unchanging pace across the green ocean of the Pampa within the unvaried circle of the horizon. There is no sound except the hoofs; and when they halt, there is no sound at all. The silence of the Pampa is complete; if anything on earth is absolute, I think it is that utter silence of the plains in Argentina. A lamb half a mile away may break it for an instant, or a startled bird gets up under your hoofs and swerves off with a shrill *teru-tero*. But the deep silence closes in, and once again there is no sound under the sky. For though you may see for twenty miles, you cannot hear a sound. That silence is, I think, the most abiding memory of the Pampa. Mile after mile, it spreads its monochrome under the sky in perfect quietness. Cloud shadows drift silently across it. The colours change as the day fades; the trees in the plantation round the house begin to cast a longer shadow; voices come from the outhouses, where the peons eat their endless meals of beef and maté; more cattle are still dimly visible moving across the interminable vista; and as night closes down in silence, you may taste the deep calm of the Pampa. — PHILIP GUEDALLA, in "Argentine Tango." (London: Hodder and Stoughton.)

White Interval

Now that the days are crisper
And frost is at the root,
When winds begin to whisper
Of Winter's old pursuit;

When moss on rocky ledges
Turns yellow in a night,
And ice along the edges
Of little ponds is white—

Now comes the time for drawing
Closer to quiet things.
Let's leave to March his thawing,
To April all her wings!

Though many a bough seem stricken
And earth lie cold and sere,
Surely the seed will quicken,
Surely the heart will hear!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

UNUSUAL honors came to Mr. James E. Allen for his etching, "The Builders," at two December shows in New York, for it was awarded the Shaw prize at the Salmagundi Club print exhibition, and the Shope prize at the annual exhibition of the Society of American Etchers. It is as a mural painter that Mr. Allen is generally known. One of his historical panels was given a choice position in the northwest angle of Vanderbilt gallery at last year's New York Architectural League show. Numerous overmantel designs for private houses stand to his credit. One of these latter, seen in his New York studio, employs one of his favorite subjects, the pelican; a bird marked for its decorative silhouette and its humorous general get up. Pelicans appear, too, in some of his etchings.

In preparing to make "The Builders" as an etching, Mr. Allen worked out the design in the large, in what might be called a mural sketch done with all the care for line and color that would go into a composition that he intended to finish as a wall decoration. How broadly simple these values were is indicated in this etching, which measures in inches where the original ran to as many feet. Only when clarity rules a design in the large can it be so greatly reduced without becoming murky.

The color in the mural sketch translated into warmth of tone in the black and white, and a large feeling for the dark semi-silhouetted figures of the steel workers as contrasted with the lighter background provided by the near-by skyscrapers. In themselves the steel beams form a powerful structural element in the design, with contrast again employed in setting off the rounded figures of the workers against the sharp lines and angular directions of the building material.

Behind the execution of these figures lies a knowledge that the layman little dreams of. To draw a human subject in one of the more familiar postures, with a sufficient indication of the play of muscular movement, is difficult enough, even when it is possible to work directly from the subject. But to depict figures in action, as seen from above and at an angle, results from a long foundation of practice and study, assuming that the artist has both industry and a gift for drawing. Mr. Allen showed a studio visitor some of his basic studies of this sort—a drawing that concluded a four months' specialization on the human arm. Other studies rounded out an equipment that enabled the artist to do a series of figures in clay, without a model, presenting various positions and muscular flexings and contractions incident to violent movement.

This sort of knowledge was of invaluable help to Mr. Allen in the process of composing "The Builders." In addition he used a model, and finally he called in a steel worker to pass upon his work for accuracy. The artist's interest in line as a means of expression extends to wood blocks. He finds an urge to keep up on his studies, even when working on commissions, by turning over the leaves of Hokusai and Hiroshige notebooks. "If an artist finds himself getting conceited about his achievements," he said, "he would do well to consider what these Japanese and the older Chinese painters could do with line. Let him study drawings by Rodin and Degas and note how a master can indicate a third-dimensional form by means of a contour. For a further corrective of ill-founded vanity, one could give thoughtful consideration to the compositions of Masaccio and Giotto."

Guérir la Dépression

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS le Glossaire du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* Mary Baker Eddy, à la page 596, donne parmi les synonymes de "vallée" le mot "dépression."

Nous entendons souvent l'expression "au fond de la vallée," en opposition à "au sommet de la montagne." Si l'on parle de "dépression," ce mot suggère aussitôt une tendance à l'abaissement—le fléchissement des prix, la diminution du nombre des travailleurs et la réduction des salaires.

En nous détournant de cette suggestion pour chercher l'opposé spirituel du tableau que nous tracent les sens matériels, nous recevons une foule de messages encourageants. Vers le soir, un sentiment de découragement essaie-t-il de pénétrer dans notre pensée? Les ténèbres nous envahissent-elles, et sommes-nous tentés de nous laisser abattre? Nous avons cet antidote efficace: "J'élève mes yeux vers les montagnes d'où me viendra le secours."

Si nous nous éveillons au matin avec un sentiment de tristesse, redoutant ce que la journée nous réserve; si nous avons l'impression que toutes nos pensées sont abattues comme sous un poids trop lourd,—ce message inspiré peut nous donner un nouveau courage: "Dès le matin je t'offre ma requête et j'attends!"

Au cours des derniers mois, alors qu'on entendait si souvent parler de "dépression," une personne qui étudie la Science Chrétienne trouva la réconfort dans la méditation de ce passage emprunté à *Science et Santé* (p. 61): "Toute vallée de péché doit être exaltée et toute montagne d'égoïsme abaissée, pour que le chemin de notre Dieu puisse être préparé dans la Science."

"Toute vallée"—toute suggestion de déclin ou d'un idéal inférieur à la perfection—doit être comblée par la pensée qui s'élève jusqu'à la compréhension du fait que l'univers de Dieu n'a jamais changé, ne s'est jamais écarté de l'harmonie et du bien, et que par conséquent, dans le sens le plus vrai, la nécessité de revenir à la prospérité et à l'abondance ne se présente pas. Ainsi, lorsqu'une pensée déprimante essaie d'obscurcir notre sens de la Vérité ou d'altérer la pureté et la clarté de notre pensée, nous avons une magnifique occasion de prouver qu'il est possible de parvenir à de plus hautes sphères spirituelles.

Chaque fois que nous entendons dire: "Il y aurait quelque chose à faire," une question se présente immédiatement à la pensée: "Qui le fera?" Or chacun a le privilège de pouvoir contribuer à l'accomplissement de la tâche qui doit être exécutée. En quoi consiste cette tâche? Toute vallée de péché doit être comblée; tout ce qui prétend nous faire déchoir—effacer dans notre conscience la pure vision du Christ—doit être chassé, et la pensée doit s'élever jusqu'à la réalisation du fait que le royaume de Dieu est toujours présent.

"Toute montagne d'égoïsme abaissée"! Quelles proportions énormes paraît prendre ce sens égoïste, qui s'élève jusqu'à devenir une montagne nous barrant la route! Les pensées de gain personnel, d'accaparement, d'avarice, ont grandi au point que leur influence paraît être un obstacle sur le chemin du travail, de la stabilité et du progrès. Mais nous avons le pouvoir de remédier à cet état de choses par la compréhension spirituelle. En priant chaque jour pour toute l'humanité, rappelons-nous que l'égoïsme, la cupidité, l'accaparement et d'autres injustices, n'existent pas dans le royaume de Dieu; que l'homme créé selon la ressemblance divine n'exprime aucune de ces caractéristiques: alors nous aiderons à l'accomplissement de ce grand dessein—l'abaissement de la "montagne d'égoïsme."

Pour participer à une grande œuvre, c'est toujours un encouragement efficace de savoir quel en est le but. Aussi quel réconfort de savoir que nous travaillons "pour que le chemin de notre Dieu puisse être préparé dans la Science"! Vaincre le péché et l'égoïsme est un travail qui doit nécessairement s'accomplir pour que Dieu soit révélé au genre humain et que Son salut se voie jusqu'aux extrémités de la terre.

Le mot "chemin" nous fait penser à ce beau passage d'Esaïe: "Il y aura là une route et un chemin qui s'appellera le chemin de la sainteté." Toute pensée tendant au découragement, à la pénurie, aux limitations, peut être remplacée par la compréhension du fait que l'univers divin est parfait; tout motif égoïste, tout but intéressé essayant de s'enfler et de nous barrer le chemin peuvent être abaissés; et il est bien doux de savoir que chaque correction de ces erreurs mentales aide à préparer le chemin de notre Dieu, à révéler "le chemin de la sainteté."

A mesure que dans sa propre vie, chacun s'efforcera de combler toutes les vallées de péché et d'abaisser toutes les montagnes d'égoïsme—qu'il s'efforcera dans un esprit d'obéissance d'accomplir jour après jour son devoir envers l'humanité—il contribuera à l'accomplissement de la belle promesse qui complète la définition du mot "vallée" (*Science et Santé*, p. 596): "La Science Chrétienne, contredisant les sens, fait que la vallée bourgeonne et s'épanouit comme la rose."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

A New Year Begins

Before the fire I sat and dreamed
Of all the things that I would do
In the bright days that stretched ahead
In the young year so brave and new.
I would be gayer, for I knew
A little more of joy and song;
I would sit quiet at sunset-time
And watch the color creep along
The great arch of the western sky,
I would discover how the clouds
Piled up so white and high.

I would find hours to work and rest
Within my garden's small domain;
I would seek out old books I loved
And scan their pages once again;
I would find moments through the months
To talk with friends more frequently;
Oh, what a wealth of happiness
The coming year would bring to me!

And then, a single flame leaped high,
Flickered, and climbed far out of sight;
"What will you bring this fresh New Year?"
It seemed to whisper through the night.
Slowly I thought: my little store
Seemed very bare of gifts to bring;
But all at once my heart was glad,
I had that rare and priceless thing,
That gift all other gifts above—
My eyes smiled into the bright fire.
"I am no pauper," I cried out,
"I can give richly—love!"

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

Healing of Depression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Glossary to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 596), Mary Baker Eddy defines "valley" in part as "depression."

How often we hear the expression "down in the valley" used in contrast to "up on the mountain top"! When the word "depression" is mentioned it instantly suggests the thought of a downward tendency—prices going down, the number of workers being reduced, wages being decreased.

As we turn away from this suggestion and seek the spiritual opposite of that which the material senses tell us is going on, how many are the encouraging messages that are given us! At evening, should a sense of discouragement creep in and darkness engulf us, and there appear the temptation to be cast down, we have the antidote, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help."

In the morning, should the first thought upon waking be one of depression, of dread of what the day may have in store, and every thought be weighed down with a sense of burden, there is the message to give us new courage: "In the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee, and will look up."

In the past months during which the term "depression" has so often been heard, one student of Christian Science has found comfort in considering the statement from Science and Health (p. 61), "Every valley of sin must be exalted, and every mountain of selfishness be brought low, that the highway of our God may be prepared in Science."

"Every valley"—every suggestion of a downward trend or lowering of the standard of perfection—must be reversed by lifting thought to the realization that God's universe has never changed, that there has been no dropping away from harmony and good, and therefore, in this true sense, no necessity to return to prosperity and plenty. So when a thought of depression tries to dim our sense of Truth, or take away from the purity, the clearness, of our thinking, how glorious is the opportunity given us to prove that it is possible to bring about the spiritual exaltation of thought!

Whenever we hear the statement made that something must be done, instantly there comes the thought, Who will do it? It is each one's privilege to do his part toward accomplishing the task which must be done. And what is it that has to be done? Every valley of sin is to be exalted: everything that would try to drag us down—efface the pure vision of the Christ in our consciousness—must be cast out, and thinking must be lifted to the realization that God's kingdom is ever present.

"Every mountain of selfishness be brought low"! How this sense of selfishness has loomed up until it seems a mountain obstructing the way! How the thought of selfish gain, of monopolizing, of hoarding, has grown until its influence has seemed a barrier to employment, stability, and progress! But we have the power, through spiritual understanding, to heal this condition. If in daily prayer for all mankind we are remembering that selfishness, greed, monopoly, and other evils do not exist in God's kingdom, that man in God's likeness is not expressing any such traits, we shall be helping to accomplish this great purpose—to bring low the "mountain of selfishness."

In the doing of any great work it is always encouraging and helpful to know why it is being done. How comforting, then, to know that we are working "that the highway of our God may be prepared in Science"! This work of overcoming the sin of selfishness must be done, that God may be revealed to mankind and His salvation seen to the ends of the earth.

The word "highway" brings to thought the beautiful reference from Isaiah, "And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called The way of holiness." Every thought that had tended downward toward discouragement, lack, limitation, and has been replaced by the realization of God's perfect universe; every selfish motive and aim that had tried to magnify itself into a wall across our path, and has been made lower—it is very sweet to know that every such correction of thought has helped to prepare the highway of our God, has helped to show forth this "way of holiness."

As each one strives to exalt every valley of sin and to bring low every mountain of selfishness in his own life—as he strives obediently to perform, each day, his duty to mankind —he will help to bring to fulfillment the beautiful promise with which the definition of "valley" is concluded (Science and Health, p. 596): "Christian Science, contradicting sense, maketh the valley to bud and blossom as the rose."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Spillikins

When the little girl went to see Grandmamma, there was much attention paid to her dress and general appearance. Her hair, combed back from her brow, was tied high on her head with a wide, blue ribbon. From thence it fell to her waist in brown, corkscrew curls; and, as not a curl must stray in front, the little girl had constantly to toss back an errant lock with her hand. She wore a frock of pale blue nun's veiling, and, to shield its beauty, a party pinafore of white muslin and lace trimmed with rose-colored ribbon. Round her neck were Roman pearls from Italy, and silver bangles from India. She often wished she could see the dazzling effect of all her best clothes in the glass, but it was tilted at such a high angle that only the smooth top of her head was visible.

Although Grandmamma lived next door, the little girl had to wear coat, hat and gloves and walking shoes to visit her. In a small bag she carried black strap shoes, like those that Alice wore in Wonderland. She was just able to reach the knocker, and ring the stiff iron bell; then came a long moment when she hoped she would not have to do it all over again in correct formality.

Grandmamma never dressed up to receive the little girl, for she wore her best dress of soft black brocade every day. On her shoulders was a lace fichu fastened with a great cameo brooch, on her head a wonderful cap that looked like a seashell made out of white sea foam. The little girl decided that Grandmamma kept so neat, because she sat in a large armchair with her feet on a footstool, as if she were sitting for her portrait all day.

Tea was served on a round table drawn up to Grandmamma's elbow. The little girl poured out, holding the heavy silver pot with both hands, and managing the large sugar tongs with difficulty. After tea they played spillikins. The long, delicate ivory things, like carved bodkins, lay in a sandalwood box waiting to be piled up this way and that, and criss-crossed cunningly to give a good game.

Grandmamma and the little girl sat solemnly opposite each other, trying to disentangle a spillikin with an ivory hook. Not a shake, not a tremble, or the turn would be lost. Slowly, carefully, a long slender needle would be drawn out, coaxed here, slipped sideways there, while the canary twittered in his gilt cage, and the shadows crept up the long room. At last it grew too dark to see the spillikins that looked like an airy scaffolding round an invisible tower. The sandalwood box was put back in the cabinet with ivory fans and Indian figures; Grandmamma sat and dozed by the fire and the little girl, not daring to stir from her chair, looked out of the window. From her seat she could see the tall elms shaking on the hillside against the evening sky. One was like Punch in his strange peaked cap and the other, low down, was like Judy nodding her round head defiantly up at him. Every evening Punch and Judy nodded and shook, but in the day they were just ordinary elms again. The little girl wished she could once have seen their exciting drama through from beginning to end, but nurse always pulled the small brother and sister away, and then she, the eldest, had to follow. She decided that, when she was a woman, she would buy every Toby she could find, and make them happy. She never could believe Toby enjoyed himself as much as Punch did.

The room grew darker, and the fire glowed like a deep red cavern. Grandmamma sat with folded hands, quietly asleep. In the cabinet the spillikins lay hidden away for a week, waiting patiently for the little girl to build them up into an ivory staircase again.

Then the maid came in with a lamp and the little girl had to go home alone, into the mysterious darkness under a myriad stars.

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by
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Technocracy's Fear of Added Idleness Not Backed by Fact

(Continued from Page 1)

uct on which human labor is saved, part of the buying power in the hands of the community is saved and transferred to other industries, and other employment opportunities are caused.

That this is so is proved by the record between 1920 and 1927 as studied by the National Bureau of Economic Research for the President's Committee on Unemployment. The report, published in 1929, was called "Recent Economic Changes in the United States." The period under study, it will be readily admitted, witnessed the most intense growth in mechanization, or saved human labor, in American history. Yet what do we find? Total workers in the manufacturing industries were reduced from 11,183,000 to 10,598,000, or a reduction of only 585,000, or 5 per cent over the seven-year period.

More Evident in Service

Reabsorbability of displaced labor is more evident in the category of service industry. This embraces the occupations that do not produce goods, but cater to mankind's growing and diversified tastes, for travel, entertainment, education, communication, eating in restaurants, libraries, steam laundries, associations to promote intellectual and spiritual and other interests, professional services of all kinds. These simply mopped up labor saved by mechanization in the extractive industries.

Facts may be consulted in "Recent Economic Changes in the United States." There we find that "miscellaneous services," i. e., nonindustrial and nonagricultural, increased from 5,876,000 in 1920 to 8,338,000 in 1927, an increase of 2,462,000, or 40 per cent over the seven-year period. The theoretical analysis of labor reabsorbability after displacement is therefore supported by the statistics.

Granted, however, that the logic of the proposed one-man rayon mill is that the displacement of human labor will be so accelerated that single operators at switchboards will one day supply us with food, shelter and clothing. Our figures do not prove such a conclusion yet. But let us make the supposition for the sake of argument. Would that be true of services?

Energy as Training

Would it be possible, for instance, for an operator of a switchboard to produce this newspaper? Clearly no increase in the amount of mechanical energy will enable a man or woman writer to write an article on gardening and another on the latest political overturn in South America at one and the same time.

It is clear why this flocking to the services has taken place. Let the language be that of the study from which I have quoted these figures. "The acceleration of technological shifts in production and consumption," it says, "would have resulted in much more serious unemployment if workers had not been absorbed in the new expanded service industries which both create and serve leisure." The book goes on to say that the survey "has proved conclusively what has long been held theoretically to be true, that wants are almost insatiable, that one want satisfied makes way for another. The conclusion is that economically we have a boundless field before us, that there are new wants which will make way for newer wants as fast as they are satisfied."

Here is the real kernel of the subject. Society's wants are illimitable. Technocrats, if they don't imagine a static world, seem at least to envisage one sometime in the future. They write about the "leveling off" of production, presumally of services as well as of goods. They would seem to be as mistaken in this respect as were the early technocrats of the early railroad era.

Saw Only Part of Picture

Could these latter have imagined the intensification of exchanges and the consequent increase of population that were fostered by the railroad? They believed that all the traffic available to the new railroad would be the goods carried on man and animal. Turn back this page of development. Then the denial of progress becomes immediately apparent. Imagine the return to pre-railroad days. Exchanges would be made more difficult over distances, and populations would shrink to smaller market dimensions.

Or think of the mechanical power that goes into the production of this newspaper. The superintendent of the printing plant will be able to give the amount of horsepower that the Monitor consumes per day. Multiply that by 10 for manpower. Then, in Technocracy's language, one would find out the number of people that the Monitor had deprived of a day's work! Possibly hundreds of thousands!

What Actually Happens

The absurdity is immediately apparent. What has happened in the past is precisely what will happen in the future. More leisure will mean that more people will have time to read the paper. More wages will enable more people to buy it. This extra demand will enable the newspaper to increase its bulk and possibly result in the publication of more reading matter. At any rate, more labor will be employed in meeting the increased reading demand, and this will come from labor displaced from industries that, unlike services, can be mechanized to the vanishing point of human labor.

Wants are, indeed, illimitable, and when the world does enjoy more leisure, it will need the intellectual and spiritual services that so many people have now to take on the run. How many people may be heard saying:

"Yes, I would read that book, if I had the time," "I would go to that gallery, if I were not so occupied," "I would take up gardening, if I could make sure of my week-ends," "I would travel, if I could dispose of my work during August." And so on.

All these desires, when satisfied, will lead to fresh employment for somebody, and not a machine either.

Absorbability Not Perfect

Of course, the reabsorbability of labor does not work without a lag. The lag should be taken care of by governments or industries themselves by means of such schemes as unemployment insurance. But it should also be a matter of public concern that the lag should be as short as possible. Lowered costs as the result of mechanization in 1922-29 did not translate themselves into gently falling prices which is real stability, as they should have done. Prices remained rigid. In such circumstances the community did not get its due endowment in cheaper prices. Instead of flowing more freely into wages, buying power was sustained by debt creation.

Buying power, hence more employment opportunities, was sustained by a process of debt creation in installment selling, etc. Here, again, the sand in the price system may be adduced in partial explanation.

What society does not want, it seems to me, is control, limitation, stabilization (in the rigid sense). The standard of living, as Miss Frances Perkins has said, should be a flying goal. To keep going after such a dynamic concept, society requires release, which means expansion at the consuming end. Technocracy is not new in showing us how rich we are. It is merely a fresh invitation to enroll the economists and the social scientists in the political service of showing us how those riches can be distributed without benefit of robotization. Competition was perhaps understandable when humanity was living on the ragged edge of penury.

Enough and to Spare

Now technology reveals that we have enough and to spare of everything for everybody. Coöperation can, therefore, take the form of competition without depriving anybody of any reasonable living standard. By basing policy on limitation and economy and deflation, however, the rich lose with the poor, as witnessed in the trail of fallen fortunes since 1929.

Distribution should be no more of a problem to a society tethered to coöperation in abolishing poverty than the job of getting out of a bed in the morning and eating from a well laden table is a problem to the individual. As a wit has remarked, no miracle ever asked us to believe that people were ever faced with starvation because they had too many loaves and fishes. That implies common sense standing on its head. Isn't that the lesson that one obtains from such items as the following various guises that appear regularly in the business news? "A pall was cast over the market by news of the good harvest in. . . . A bearish item this morning is the excellent catch recorded off the Californian coasts. . . . A brighter tone pervaded the market when it became known that the producers had destroyed part of the season's fruit crop. . . . The blight reported from the cotton fields has been hailed with satisfaction by traders."

Society has almost imperceptibly moved away from the economics of the harvest festival or thanksgiving. Revise our thinking, and everything would be added unto us, namely, the key to the economic kingdom of heaven.

Smith Says Technocracy Lost in Morass of Words

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Mr. Alfred E. Smith comments on Technocracy in the January issue of the magazine New Outlook, appearing today.

He criticizes the technologists for using abstruse language, and for intolerance of existing systems and leaders, and expresses doubt of the value of their findings. However, he sees the study of the problems with which they are concerned "a fine thing" and says that "undoubtedly much good will come from a discussion of their plans."

"Every now and then someone discovers a new system which is bound to revolutionize all government and the entire economic system," he says. "When the initial excitement dies down, it is always found that changes in these fields are gradual, and that we have mistaken new words for new principles."

He summarizes Technocracy as follows:

"That we have developed labor-saving machines so fast that there is less and less work for men; that our output of all kinds of things is increasing beyond public consumption; and that we must have some kind of a new government by scientists and engineers who will plan a nice balance of machine production and human consumption so that everybody will have both necessities and luxuries for his family by working only three or four days a week."

"In order to arrive at the above summary," Mr. Smith continues, "it has been necessary to wade through a great mass of language which is almost unintelligible to anybody but a doctor of philosophy or an engineer.

"As for substituting engineers for political leaders in running the country, I cannot refrain from mentioning the fact that we have finished an era of government by engineers at Washington, and that the people of the country did not seem to like it."

Technocracy Accused Of Propagating Fear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill.—In the opinion of Dr. Frederic R. Hamilton, president of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Technocracy can do much harm by spreading fear, and he sees in it a parallel to the propaganda developed during the World War, which urged that this nation jump into the conflict or face the alternative of a crumbling civilization.

Technocracy is not pointing the way to a new system, nor telling us how to parcel out the results of production, nor how properly to use our leisure time, the educator insisted, in an interview. Great social progress and changes do not come suddenly, he averred, but come through the continued application of constructive forces, while the machine does not originate energy but only redirects its use.

"I don't think the machine age is destructive to civilization," he declared. "But when the world is suffering from economic disturbances we have difficulty in understanding the causes and fail to see the remedies."

Self-appointed diognosticians have in the past as in the instance of Technocracy, pictured chaos just ahead, he asserted. He said the Technocracy advocates admit their lack of a suitable remedy, "talk vaguely of the standards of the price-system, without explaining what they mean," and drop into an iconoclastic attitude.

He gives Technocracy credit for its inference that we have not synchronized our social order with the results of the machine age, but feels that the world will find the solution to the problems caused by the machine, through the constructive factors at work everywhere, and sees no need for dispensing fear by adopting an alarmist pose.

Case School Head Sees Future in Technocracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—"I am inclined to think that Technocracy is only a word," says Dr. William Elgin Wickenden, president of Case School of Applied Science. "In time it is likely to develop into an idea, and then into a plan or blueprint for a new type of industrial society.

"Up to the present time Technocracy has been engaged in gathering facts. The picture of our increased producing power due to man's use of outside energy is probably faulty in details but substantially correct in its main outline.

"All that Technocracy can do at present is to warn us that the present road leads to disaster; that technological progress has forced the pace beyond our ability to change the rules of the game."

Pekingese Seeks Place In Roosevelt Family

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 3 (AP)—A 10-months-old Pekingese, Sun-Yet-Sen II, was shipped from Omaha Dec. 29 to President-Elect Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., as a gift from Dr. and Mrs. W. Lee Withers of Omaha.

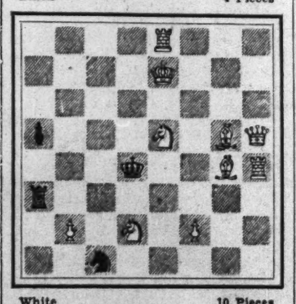
The ancestral tree of Sun-Yet-Sen II boasts 360 blue ribbons, Dr. Withers said. The dog's pedigree is also being sent to the Roosevelts.

CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1475
By Murray Marble

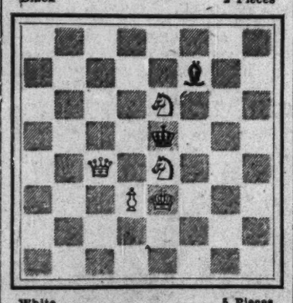
Black 4 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1476
By A. B. Hodges

Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1473. Q-QB
No. 1474. 1. Kt-Kt4(Black P-K6
2. RxP B-Q6
3. R-R RxR mate
(A help-mate: Black helps White to mate)

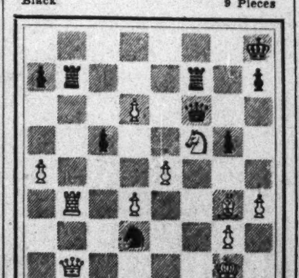
End-Game No. 128. Black wins: 1 RxP, QxR; 2 Q-K8, K-Kt; 3 Kt-K6, Kt-Kt3; 4 PxKtch, PxR; 5 Q-Kt8ch, K-B2; 6 KtxPch, K-K2; 7 Q-K5ch, Resigns. If 4 . . . KxR; 5 R-Bch, K-Kt3; 3 Q-K5, R-KB; 4 R-B6ch, K-R2; 5 QxKtP, Kt-Kt3; 6 K-B2, and White has no defense against the threat Kt-B5.

END-GAMES

Here is one of Zukertort's brilliant combinations in the London tournament of 1866. Rather easy compared to Rubinstein's given last week.

End-Game No. 129

Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

1932 IN RETROSPECT

A short résumé of the outstanding chess events of the past year may be of interest to our readers. Although, owing to the depressed financial condition of the world, perhaps there were not as many tournaments as usual, yet the following list will show that there was plenty of activity.

INDIVIDUAL MATCHES, 1932

Spielmann-Bogoljubow, Semmering, Jan. 4-7: Spielmann 4, Bogoljubow 3, drawn 3.

Flohr-Sultan Khan, Langford Club, St. John's Wood, Eng., Aug. 22-27: Flohr 2, Khan 1, drawn 3.

Flohr-Van den Bosch, Holland, April: Flohr 6, Van den Bosch 0, drawn 4.

Flohr-Euwe, first half, Holland, March; second half, Carlsbad, August: Flohr 3, Euwe 3, drawn 10.

Eliskases-Spielmann, Linz, Sept. 2-23: Eliskases 3, Spielmann 2, drawn 5.

R. Fine-H. Steiner, both of New York, at New York: Fine 4, Steiner 3, drawn 3.

TOURNAMENTS (Important)

Hastings, Eng., over New Year's: First, Flohr; second, Kashdan; third, Euwe.

London "Sunday Referee," Feb. 1-15: First, Alekhine; second, Flohr; third, Kashdan and Sultan Khan.

Cambridge, Eng., Easter week: First, Sultan Khan; second, C. H. O'D. Alexander; third, Van den Bosch.

Sliac, Czechoslovakia, June 11-28: First and second, Flohr and Vidmar; third, V. Pirc.

Berne, Switz., July 16-30: First, Alekhine; second and third, Euwe and Flohr.

British Chess Federation, London, Aug. 15: First, Sultan Khan; second, C. H. O'D. Alexander; third, Sir George Thomas.

Western Chess Association, Minneapolis, ended Aug. 6: First, R. Fine; second, S. Reshevsky; third, F. Reinfeld.

Pasadena, Aug. 15-29: First, Alekhine; second, Kashdan; third and fourth, Dake, Reshevsky, and Steiner.

Mexico City, October: First and second, Alekhine and Kashdan; third, Araiza.

THE CHESS REVIEW

This is the title of a new chess periodical to begin publication in January under the editorship of I. Kashdan of New York, with the assistance of several of the younger and stronger New York players. The subscription rate will be $2.50 for 12 issues. Sample copies of the first number will be sent free to all who write The Chess Review, 60-10 Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, N. Y.

The Sliac tournament was particularly replete with good games, of a highly competitive character. Bogoljubow's victory below is filled with combination play and is well worth replaying.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Opocensky	Bogoljubow	Opocensky	Bogoljubow
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q3	15 BxKt	KtxB
2 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	16 P-R3	Q-B5
3 P-K4	B-Kt2	17 Kt-Q2	Q-K3!
4 B-Kt2	Kt-KB3	18 P-KKt4(c)	P-Q4
5 Kt-K2	QKt-Q2	19 Kt(Q2)xKt	PxKt
6 QKt-B3	P-K4	20 KtxP	B-Q2
7 Castles	Castles	21 B-Q2	Q-B5(d)
8 P-B4(a)	R-K	22 Kt-Q5	Q-B4
9 P-KR3	P-B3	23 KtxR	Q-B7ch
10 K-R2	Q-Kt3	24 K-R	P-QB4
11 R-QKt	PxQP	25 Kt-Q6	B-B3ch
12 KtxP	Kt-B4	26 R-K4(e)	R-Q
13 R-K	Q-Kt5!	27 B-K(f)	BxRch
14 Kt-Kt3(b)	Kt(B4)xP	28 KtxR	RxQ
		Resigns	

(a) The trouble with this move is that the KP soon develops a weakness which Black exploits masterfully.

(b) Black threatens 14 . . . QxKt; 15 QxQ, Kt-Kt5ch; 16 PxKt, BxQ, with much the better game.

(c) The Kt cannot be taken on account of 18 . . . QxPch, when Black at least wins back material with the better game.

(d) A valiant lady, not yet content to retire from active life!

(e) If 26 Kt-K4, R-K!

(f) 27 Q-K would be followed by Q-B6ch; 28 K-R2, RxKt; 29 R-K2, R-K3! winning.

Tartakower has expressed the opinion that of all modern masters, Spielmann alone might successfully challenge the present world's champion, and this because of his dynamic, and to Alekhine, somewhat alien, devotion to combination play. In the game below, from his recent match with Eliskases, there is abundant attack of a highly combinative nature. That his youthful opponent successfully ferrets his way through a maze of threats and complications is an indication of foresight and sangfroid such as only the greater masters possess.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Spielmann	Eliskases	Spielmann	Eliskases
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 RxKt	BxR
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	19 QxKP	K-B2
3 P-B4	P-QB3	20 Kt-B5	QR-K
4 Kt-B3	PxP	21 Q-B3	RxB
5 P-K4	P-QKt4	22 KtxQ	R-K8ch
6 P-K5	B-Kt2	23 K-B2	KR-K
7 B-K3	Kt-K2	24 Kt-B5	B-B
8 Kt-K4	Kt-Q4	25 P-QKt4	K-Kt
9 Castles	Kt-Q2	26 B-Kt2	R(K8)-K6
10 KKt-Kt5	B-Kt3	27 Q-Q	P-B4
11 P-B4	P-Kt3	28 B-B	P-B7
12 P-B5	KPxP	29 QxP	R-K7ch
13 P-K6	PxP	30 QxR	BxPch
14 KtxP	Q-Kt3	31 B-K3	RxB
15 P-QR4	PxKt	32 Q-B	R-QR8ch
16 P-R5	Q-R3	Resigns	
17 Q-B3	QKt-B3		

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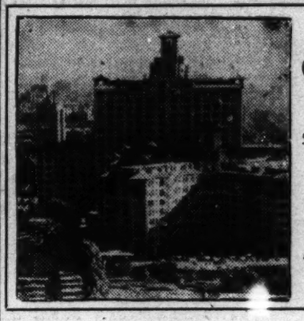

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CANTON, China, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Southwest Political Council decided Dec. 29 to ignore the Nanking Nationalist Government's consular invoice scheme. Customs officials in this district were being instructed to exclude all goods with consular invoices and to admit those without.

Ostensible reasons for the orders were merchants' complaints against "red tape" and inconvenience, but also Canton objected to Nanking obtaining all the invoice revenue.

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EDUCATIONAL

A Civics Club in the Mountains

Doing Its Own Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE object of this civics club," said the teacher in the mountain high school, "is to learn about and help the community and to improve the school."

Realizing that civics is often voted a dull subject by the pupils, this teacher resolved to try to awaken their interest by actual contacts and interesting work accomplished as an accompaniment to the required reading in the books. The facilities in the small school tucked away in the southern mountains were limited, but under the teacher's able direction the boys and girls were soon investigating every possibility and taking pride in results achieved through their own thinking and their own activity.

The whole class was included in the civics club which met once a week in a class session. The club appointed a chairman who took entire charge of the meetings, the teacher sitting on the side lines, ready to be called upon if needed. A secretary was the only other officer deemed necessary. The meetings were conducted strictly along parliamentary law lines so that the pupils should become accustomed to the proper procedure.

One of the first activities of the civics club was to take a thorough census of the town. Then everyone coöperated in making a large map showing all the houses, outbuildings, barns and wells. This was used in a study of locations with a view to improvement. Conditions around each house were studied and sanitary arrangements examined. Following this project, and allied with it, the wells were inspected and samples of the well water sent for analysis to the board of health in the nearest city. The next project was the preparing of a budget based on the average earnings of the mountaineer. Five hundred dollars cash was found to be a basis of wealth in that community as the mountaineers were practically self-supporting except for clothing. Continuing on this line the club studied the savings of the people in the whole country, and the situation regarding government finances.

At the teacher's suggestion the club next sent to the state agricultural experiment station for pamphlets about fruit growing. After some study it was decided that new crops could be introduced in the hilly fields to good advantage of the whole community. The mountaineers were too likely to stay in the narrow grooves of tradition and custom. More fruit trees and different orchards would provide variety in the limited diet of that region and open another way to help the people support themselves. Specimens of the soil in different locations were sent to the experiment station for analysis and advice sought as to the best crops to raise under stated conditions. Books and pamphlets on these subjects were obtained from various sources and placed in the school library.

The school itself was found lacking in facilities for recreation, so the civics club proceeded to try to help matters. One group of students prepared the ground and arranged a horseshoe game. Another group started playground baseball. Some of the boys made a horizontal bar and jumping standards, so there might be athletic contests between classes. One of the boys had heard of marble tournaments, so these also were introduced and were entered into with great enthusiasm. The whole school gathered to watch the tournament and the girls seemed as much interested as the boys.

One of the older pupils in the class (a married woman of 20 years, for the ages of the pupils varied from 15 to 50) suggested that the civics club give a play. The idea was received eagerly and adopted quickly by vote of the club and work started at once. The girl responsible for the suggestion was appointed head of a committee to make all arrangements and finally she wrote the whole play, adapting it from a story with the help of the teacher. After weeks of hard work and various adjustments both in the script and the cast, the play was produced before the whole school and pronounced a great success.

At the end of the term the civics club had proven decidedly worth while not only in definite results gained, but in the more interested attitude of the students in their surroundings and their newly awakened desire to improve conditions in their little mountain community.

L. L. R.

Philippines Have Plan for Adults

THE Philippine Islands are launching into a program of adult education, designed to meet the peculiar problems of the island group. The Governor-General, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, has furnished the inspiration for the Legislature to work out a plan whereby the schools of the islands are to be used during the evenings for series of conferences, held at regular intervals under the direction of the Bureau of Education. The details of the project are now under consideration by a committe of those officials and legislators directly interested in education.

The Philippines have that difficult educational problem peculiar to countries with widely scattered populations. The great bulk of the Filipinos live on farms of modest size, spread around all through the island group. Communication is necessarily limited in both speed and scope and the Government consequently finds it impossible to get at public opinion—where it exists at all. Inevitably, the few control the destinies of the many, more closely than democracy can stand without partly breaking down.

And that is just what has happened. The new Governor-General has been brought to plain speech by the "sharp practices" he has uncovered in his few months on the Islands. The ignorance of the small farmer is such that unscrupulous large landowners and corrupt politicians have practiced abuses which bear down heavily upon the small landowner—often going so far as to rob him of his land itself. Many regions are so distant from the main currents of governmental life, that there has been no method of appeal.

So the Governor-General proposes to combat these conditions with education. He has declared that if the Government is to function justly and democratically at the same time, there must be awakened a public opinion sufficiently alive to reward intelligent and disinterested service, and to punish abuse. Those who pay the taxes must understand to what uses they are put, and not think as many do today in the outlying sections that taxes are a sort of feudal tribute.

Hence the program of conferences. They will explain the functions of government so that everyone will understand the nature of the community and the insular territory in which he lives. They will describe the laws on usury and titles to land, and caution him not to sign papers about which he knows nothing. Thrift will come in for its share of encouragement.

Much of the time will be devoted to explaining modern methods of agriculture. The Islands are at present confronted with the general blight which follows the concentration of too many of the people on certain agricultural commodities whose prices are set in an international market, wholly out of the range of local conditions or control. So the Government will encourage diversification of crops and show just how it may be carried out. Along with this, will go information on animal and plant health, seed selection, and other pertinent, practical questions.

The same type of questions will be handled in those communities which are predominantly industrial. At present, industry too, is suffering from over concentration, and is importing products which might be produced on the Islands.

Coming in, as the white man has in these islands, with the desire to pass along to the native the best of his own advanced civilization, he has found excellent material to work with. Although there are some 43 ethnographic groups in the islands, each with its own language or dialect, there has emerged a fair degree of homogeneity. As a whole, the Filipinos are known to the traveler as a people of considerable charm. They have great self-respect and personal dignity, and are eager for education. Most of them are very impressionable and have a natural inclination for music as a method of expression. With such a people there is a fertile field for awakening interest among the adult group in those matters of civic importance, which the Government wishes to emphasize.

This program for adult education will come as a supplement to an educational system for children which has been notably successful. In 1931, the Bureau of Education furnished primary education to about 950,000 children, leaving 450,000 children in the island group who are of primary school age and for whom there are no school facilities.

Unity in Parent Work

The International Federation of Home and School has welcomed into its membership the National Council of Parent Education, which unites practically all the organizations in the United States which are concerned with this important branch of adult education. Dr. Edna Noble White, director of the Marrill-Palmer Nursery School, Detroit, Mich., and director for the United States in the federation, is chairman of the governing board of the council.

Its membership is organizational and institutional, and includes 60 national and local adult education and welfare organizations, training schools, universities, research stations, state and federal government bureaus, and departments working in the field of child study and parent education.

Courtesy of Norwegian Government Railways Travel Bureau, New York to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIX "WINTER SPORTS" OF NORWAY

Who Have Wisely Decided That "United We Stand, Divided We Fall"

Sports have long been closely associated with education. Progressive educators believe, however, that the finest educational values are to be found in that play which is not so much competitive as coöperative. In scenes like this, for instance, instead of an anxiety to win, a will to outdo the other fellow, or a drive to achieve a separate victory, we find that not only is each youngster having a good time, but he wants all the others to have an equally good time. And we see here a wholesome spontaneity, a fun that sparkles from within, a contagion of laughter and good nature. There will be honest and happy satisfaction in accomplishing their project together. This is what many teachers are trying to carry over into the classroom, and these are the conditions under which play can make its great contribution to education. Greatly to be desired is that teacher who can set the example of a childlike spirit of play.

Where Boys Talk of Farming

How a High School Promotes Its Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THE correct solution of at least one farm problem is being obtained in the farming community of Dundee, Ill. The work is being done through the vocational agricultural department of the local high school with the program planned by the State Board for Vocational Education.

"Before my son enrolled in the vocational agriculture classes at the high school," one of the Dundee farmers tells, "he talked of nothing but becoming a civil engineer. Now he talks of nothing but becoming a first-class farmer. I believe that in this changed attitude, which is characteristic of many boys in our vicinity, lies the real solution to the farm problem."

Typical of the group is the story of a 17-year-old high school student, who holds an honorary degree in the Future Farmers of America. This lad has interested his father in building up a herd of pure-bred dairy cows, and he himself owns four head of pure-bred Holstein Friesians, three of which he raised from calves. Besides caring for his own stock, he is practically managing his father's herd, calculating feed and rations, testing the milk for butter fat, and figuring the profit from individual cows.

Not satisfied with the efficiency of the management of his father's farm with special reference to arrangement of fields, lots, and barns he made an engineer's survey of the whole place last summer. He tested the soil and made several maps to scale, showing types of soil and fertility; and he developed a system of soil management and crop rotation. His father adopted the system, which involved the rearranging of all fields, the tearing down of fences, and the building of new ones.

Under the inspiration of these changes the boy and his father proceeded to make the whole farm more attractive by getting rid of old broken-down machinery, cutting weeds, painting buildings, and repairing doors and windows.

But even more interesting is the fact that a number of town boys have also taken up farming as a career. They have not only enrolled in the agriculture classes at school but they have also allied themselves with practical farm projects. One typical town boy, president of his class at high school and a leader in athletics, oratory and dramatics, is one of the outstanding members of the agriculture department. Two years ago he was a member of the national champion meat-judging team, and last year he won honors for his school in the oratorical contest sponsored by the Future Farmers of America.

His father owns a large wooded lot in town. It is on this location that the son works out his farm project, which for the past three summers has been the raising of turkeys. He feeds the turkeys special rations and disposes of them at fancy prices for the holiday trade. In his poultry run he also has pheasants, wild geese, wood ducks, and mallards. His ambition is to start a bird sanctuary, and with this in view he is trying to organize other high school boys who would be interested in such a project. These boys are negotiating for the use of an abandoned farm where a bird preserve can be established.

Another town boy who is boosting farming as a career spends all his spare time, winter and summer, working on a friend's farm for no remuneration except the satisfaction of farming.

The Teacher of Arithmetic

Active, Enthusiastic, Capable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lake Grove, L. I.

SO MUCH is said nowadays about minimum essentials in arithmetic, dropping this and dropping that, starting late in grades and finishing early, that I wish to raise my voice in protest. Many pupils, it is true, do not enjoy the study of the subject. We may find, however, that this is largely due to the lack in the teacher. Parents are sometimes responsible, as they claim they "never liked arithmetic." A clear concept of the fundamentals of arithmetic is a necessary basis for good teaching. Another essential is a clear understanding of pure presentation.

The joy many of us, as young students, found in "interest pockets," as Miss Helen Parkhurst of the Dalton School calls them, such as: "If a fish and a half cost a cent and a half how much will 12 cost"; or the finding of the weights of three different boxes with and without covers; or how much of the diameter of a circular grindstone each one of three equal owners has; or true discount; or, which is heavier and how much—a pound of feathers or a pound of gold, was real and engrossing—just as interesting and absorbing as the engineer's problem of subway construction.

Need to Like Subject

It is necessary for a teacher to like her subject, if she is to capture such interest. Too often she will carry along her own aversion—again due to poor teaching. Does anyone ever think that a pupil may enjoy delving and working because of a real fondness for unraveling intricate problems? There are some people who cannot pick up apples without counting them, and who have a strong mathematical tendency in everything they do. To them any problem which is different or difficult is an enticing project to be worked out, at the cost of any amount of time or labor. The joy of the work should not be denied the apt pupil, and what a joy it is. Arithmetic is an exact science and develops careful, logical thought with, of necessity, correspondingly correct results. We are cramping our style as teachers when we act upon the belief that better results can be attained by limiting the field of ideas. The plea that some of the work is useless or unnecessary in later life is not logical.

A student who loves to go deeply into any subject should be encouraged to know all there is to know about it—continually scouting about for new possibilities. This is of permanent value as a mental asset. Deep, true, thoughtful concepts of any subject are valuable. A thorough study of any subject is character building, bringing out joy, patience, accuracy, clarity and comprehensive understanding, and drills one in the detection of faulty thought and methods.

Not Due to Inability

Surely this is true for the slow student also. The fact that he does not like arithmetic is always due, not to lack of ability, but to the general acceptance of his faulty thinking. Dislike is born of superficial work and lack of understanding, but however slow the progress it brings satisfaction and love for the work when it is thorough. We have proved that any student can be taught to like arithmetic. If he is carefully trained to enjoy the bypaths, to present only perfect work, and to meditate long and deeply until correct processes unfold to him, then he clearly understands, enjoys, and practices. From that time on it is his own. He gains a sense of mastery. He feels that he has covered all the ground, a feeling that he knows what he knows. The thorough student is a treasure, who loves the endless bypaths and extras. For him I especially plead. Let him have his green browsing fields.

But for all students there should be a teacher who loves to teach, who has no sense of limitation, is sure every boy and girl can be taught, and who himself delights in finding the answer to the new problem. May we all then, in arithmetic especially, be blessed with a teacher inspired and active, enthusiastic and capable. Let's study arithmetic, by whatever method you wish, but with joy, inspiration, and completeness.

(MRS.) ELIZABETH R. WINN,
The Winnwood School.

ART
United States

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New courses permitting beginning students to enter Day School January 3rd. Many advanced courses may also be entered at that time. For application forms and catalog address The Associate Dean of School, Box C.M., The Art Institute, Chicago, Ill.

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The PRINCIPIA
Upper School — Coeducational — College of Liberal Arts
Lower School
FOUNDED 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
This is one of a series of advertisements appearing on this page every Tuesday and Saturday.

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is Home for children from three to twelve years
Modern Education — Prospectus

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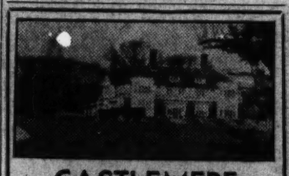

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STOCKS RISE BRISKLY THEN SETTLE BACK

Market Lapses Into Dull Affair as Buying Comes to Halt

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The stock market put its best foot forward at the start of the New Year today, but was unable to make headway against a sluggish current of selling.

After opening moderately higher, the list slid off during the morning. Prices stiffened a little after midday but showed scant recuperative power. Traders generally remained apathetic.

Stocks drifted lazily into the late trading, small declines somewhat exceeding slight gains. Case was down a point.

Small losses occurred in Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Allied Chemical, American Can, du Pont, U. S. Steel, American Telephone and National Biscuit.

Consolidated Gas, Corn Products, General Motors and International Harvester were slightly higher.

Transfers approximated 500,000 shares.

Oils Unsettled

The renewed unsettlement in the petroleum price structure continued to bring some selling into the oils. Magnolia, Socony - Vacuum subsidiary, reduced crude prices, bringing its scale in line with reductions made by several other companies in December, and gasoline prices were cut by Sinclair and Standard of Indiana.

The year-end reviews, while distinctly more conservative in tenor than in preceding years, were inclined to agree that striking progress had been made in the last half of 1932 in breaking the vicious circle of deflation, and achieving a measure of stability.

However, many overhanging uncertainties were mentioned as standing in the way of rapid recovery, particularly the burdens of public and private indebtedness, and the problems of taxation, and currency stabilization. The National City Bank, in its monthly survey, said that as long as the outcome of issues before the Government for action remains uncertain, "capital is likely to continue timid, and business to delay plans for expansion."

Bonds Irregular

Highest grade domestic utility issues and German obligations started the bond market's new year with an upward trend today, while secondary loans of all categories displayed considerable uneasiness.

Both domestic and foreign political activities were being watched closely for repercussions on senior securities.

The demand for the "gilt edges" sent several of these bonds to new highs for the last year. Among these were American Telephone debenture 5s of 1960 which advanced to 106½. New Jersey Power 4½s were heavily traded for a gain of nearly 3 points at 89¾.

German issues up 1 to 2 or more points to new peaks included both the Reich 5½s and 7s, Agricultural Bank 6s, Saxon Public Works 6½s, Berlin Electric 6s, Rhine-Westphalian 6s and German General Electric 6s. The strength of the Germans was generally attributed to improved sentiment regarding the country's economic outlook and the repatriation of various dollar loans.

Domestic railway liens were under some pressure. Losses of fractions to a point or more were suffered by issues of Baltimore & Ohio, Santa Fe, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Erie, Union Pacific, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Southern and others.

Resistance was shown by loans of Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron, Shell Union Oil, Standard Oil of New York, and Columbia Gas. International Telephones were off more than a point.

The United States Government section was fairly steady.

DIVIDENDS

Semiannual distribution of 30 cents is being made to holders of Super-Corporation of America Trust Shares Series C and of 13.18 cents to Series D. On Jan. 15 the first semiannual distribution will be made to holders of Series AA and BB, to amount of 5 cents, it was announced by S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.

Swift International Company declared a semiannual dividend of $1 a share, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 14. This represents a reduction in the annual rate from $3 to $2 a share. The company in 1931, in addition to regular dividends of $3, paid an extra dividend of $1.

Wisconsin Bank Shares Corporation declared a semiannual dividend of 2 cents a share on the present $10 par common, payable Jan. 16 to stock of record Jan. 10. The dividend is equal to 10 cents ashare on the new no-par common, which will presently be exchanged in ratio of one for five in accordance with recent action for reduction in capital.

Union Traction Company declared a semiannual dividend of 75 cents, payable Jan. 7 to stock of record Jan. 4. reviously it paid $1.50 annually. This dividend is in conformity with plan of rental reduction agreed on between the company and Philadelphia Rapid Transit and approved by Union Traction stockholders.

Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Boston, Mass., declared the regular semiannual dividend of $4 and an extra dividend of $4, both payable Jan. 16 to stock of record Jan. 3.

Canadian Bronze Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 31¼ cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Century Ribbon Mills Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20.

Hyde Park Savings Bank declared a semiannual dividend on deposits of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15. This establishes deposits on a 4 per cent basis, compared with 4½ per cent previously paid.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 25 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 21 to stock of record Jan. 14.

COTTON MARKET STEADY

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Cotton fluctuations were narrow today. There was sufficient trade buying to absorb some Southern selling during the early trading and easing to 5.97 March rallied to 6.03. The mid-afternoon market showed met gains of 3 to 4 points on the more active positions.

INCOME TAXES DUE SOON

WASHINGTON, Jan 3 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau today reminded income tax payers that on March 15 they would have to pay taxes of 1932 incomes at greatly increased rates.

PLATE GLASS OUTPUT UP

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 3—Production of polished plate glass for November was 4,510,960 square feet, compared with 3,935,418 in October and 3,384,882 in November, 1931, Plate Glass Manufacturers of America report.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	1932 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 3	Last Dec. 31
9¼	1⅝	..	Adams Express	1100	4⅞	4½	4½	5
30⅝	12	2	Adams Millis	700	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	..
14	9	..	Addressograph	400	10⅛	10	10⅛	10
4⅛	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	2	2	2	..
16⅛	4¼	1.00	Affiliated Prod	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
83½	30⅞	3¶	Air Reduction	1100	59	58⅜	59	60¼
16⅝	7⅝	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1400	13⅝	13	13⅝	13⅝
3⅝	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
88¼	42½	6¶	Allied Chem	7400	83½	80⅝	81	83¼
15⅝	4	..	Allis Chalmers	400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
22¾	12	2	Amerada	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	21½
73⅝	29⅝	4¶	Am Can	9100	55⅝	54	54⅞	54⅝
17	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	7	7	7	7
37	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	20	19½	20	21
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	1100	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
33½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10¼
21¼	2⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
27	4⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	15	14⅞	15	13⅞
21⅞	4	..	Am Ice	100	4½	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛
12	2⅛	..	Am International	400	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛
4⅛	1	..	Am La Fr pf	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
15¼	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	1100	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
40	17⅝	..	Am Loco pf	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
9⅛	1⅛	..	Am Metal	1100	4	3⅞	3⅝	..
17⅛	3	..	Am Power & Lt	1400	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
13⅜	3⅝	..	Am Radiator	2600	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
18⅛	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	8
27⅝	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	900	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12⅝
58	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	20½	20½	20½	..
6⅛	¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝
137⅞	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	11100	104⅛	102⅞	103	104⅛
25	4	..	Am Type Fndrs	200	5	5	5	..
70½	10½	..	Am Type F pf	10	13	13	13	14½
34½	11	1	Am Wat W&E	1300	17	16¼	16¼	16⅝
31	11	1	Am WW&E ct	200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	14
10	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	400	4⅛	4	4	..
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	24⅛	24	24⅛	25
3⅛	⅛	..	Am Writ Pap ct	500	¼	¼	¼	..
19⅝	3	..	Anaconda Cop	2400	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	41	41	41	41
2¾	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	1200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
15⅝	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	4	4	4	4⅛
94	17⅛	..	Atchison T&SF	3400	40⅛	39	39⅝	40⅝
44	9⅝	..	Atl Coast Line	400	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1100	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
151⅝	28⅝	4‡	Auburn Auto	6100	50⅛	48⅛	48	49⅛
8⅞	1⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	1400	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝	6⅞
			—B—					
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
21⅝	3⅝	..	Bald & Ohio	2200	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	11⅛	10½	10½	10⅝
30	7	..	Barker Bros pf	40	7½	7½	7½	..
7	3⅝	..	Barnsdall A	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4
43½	10½	..	Beatrice Cream	200	11½	11⅛	11⅛	..
8¾	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	300	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
62⅝	57⅝	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	..
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	700	10	9⅝	10	10¼
29⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2700	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝
42⅛	24¼	2	Borden	2400	24	23⅝	23⅞	24
14¼	3⅛	..	Borg Warner	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅛
50¼	11⅝	..	Brooklyn Man T	1100	26½	25½	25½	25⅝
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	77¼	77¼	77¼	..
4½	1⅛	..	Brunswick Balke	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
10¼	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
6	1	..	Burns Bros pf	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
21¾	3⅛	..	Bush Terminal	100	3½	3½	3½	..
65	7	..	Bush Term deb	100	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
24⅝	7	..	Byers	400	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
			—C—					
19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	300	9	9	9	9½
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
15	6	*1	Canada Dry	1100	9¼	8¾	9¼	9⅛
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	2100	14½	14⅛	14¼	14⅝
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	3400	41¼	39⅝	40	41
15	4⅝	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
12⅝	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
20½	2⅝	1½	Central Aguirre	400	14⅛	14	14	..
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	4300	6¼	6	6	6⅝
5⅝	⅝	..	Certain-Teed	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	700	15	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	5100	26⅞	26½	26⅝	27
5⅝	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	1400	1⅛	1¼	1⅜	1⅛
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	2¾	2½	2½	2½
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	2200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¾
23½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
14	6	2	Chi Yellow Cab	20	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	4900	16⅝	16¼	16½	16⅝
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	11	11	11	..
31⅝	10¼	1	Colgate-Palm-P	700	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12⅝
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	4500	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
79⅞	40	6	Columbia G pf A	300	70	69¾	69¾	69½
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	1000	27⅞	27¼	27½	28
11	3⅞	..	Comm Credit	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
75	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	100	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	71¾
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	18½	18½	18½	..
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	700	10½	10	10⅜	10⅛
5⅛	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	6000	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	500	42½	42	42	42¾
12¼	6½	.60	Congoleum Nairn	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	6500	59⅝	58½	59⅛	58⅞
99⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	99	98	98	98½
10⅞	4	1	Consol Laundries	100	4½	4	4½	4⅛
9	4	..	Consol Oil	3800	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜
1⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	½
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
47¾	24⅞	4	Cont Baking pf	300	36⅜	36	36	37¼
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	500	39¼	38½	38⅞	39
8½	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	15	15	15	15¼
3¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
9⅜	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	1500	6⅛	6	6	6
55⅝	24¾	3	Corn Products	1100	54¾	54⅝	53½	53⅛
140	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	137¼	137¼	137¼	..
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	200	4	4	4	4
76½	13½	2¶	Cream of Wheat	700	25⅞	24⅞	25⅜	26
23⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	300	17	16⅝	16⅝	17½
3	½	..	Crown Zellerback	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	3800	16	15	15	20
49⅞	14	..	Crucible Steel pf	320	19⅞	19	19	19
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	7000	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	3	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
			—D—					
9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	2800	21½	20½	20½	21½
25	39¾	7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	10	79¼	79¼	79¼	..
19⅛	12	1	Diamond Match	200	19	19	19	19
12⅞	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	300	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12¼
18½	11¼	1.50¶	Dominion Stores	300	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅛
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	2000	11⅝	10½	10½	11⅛
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	4600	37⅝	36½	36⅞	37½
105⅛	80¾	6	du Pon deb	300	105	105	105	..
10¼	5½	1	Duplan Silk	400	15	14½	15	..
101⅝	81	5	Duquesne Lt pf	50	100½	100	100	..
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	200	54	54	54	54¾
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-iLte	400	18¾	18	18½	18⅝
2½	½	..	Elec Boat n	1500	1	1	1	1⅛
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1200	6¼	5¾	6	6⅜
64	10¾	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	200	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15¾
19	10½	1½	Equitable Off Blg	200	11	11	11	..
15⅞	2⅞	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
			—F—					
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	700	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16⅛
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	700	55½	55	55	54½
22⅜	10½	1	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18½	18¼	18½	..
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	1000	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
72½	15	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	16	16	16	20
28⅝	10	2	Freport Texas	700	25	24¼	24¼	25
			—G—					
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	500	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	17
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	200	13	13	13	12½
11⅛	1½	..	Gen Cable A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	7500	15	14⅝	14⅞	15¼
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	4200	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	500	1½	1¼	1½	1⅝
40	5¼	8	Gen G&E 8% A	40	13	13	13	..
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	300	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅞
96½	76	6	Gen Mills pf	100	97	97	97	96
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	12500	13¼	13	13⅛	13⅛
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	72½	72½	72½	..
7⅛	1	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
28⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
2¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1700	18⅛	17½	17⅝	18
72½	45	5	*Gillette S R pf	100	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	..
3¾	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
20⅝	8¼	120	Gold Dust	100	15	15	15	14⅝
12⅝	2¼	..	Goodrich	400	4¾	4½	4½	4½
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	36	36	36	35
29¾	5½	..	Goodyear	700	14½	14	14¼	14¾
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	400	2⅛	2	2	2
11⅝	2⅜	..	Granby	300	5	4¾	4¾	..
9¾	3½	..	Grand Union	100	5	5	5	..
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	20	20	20	20⅛
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	400	8	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
12	3¼	..	Great West Sug	300	7½	7¼	7¼	7
83	48	7	Great W Sug pf	50	72¾	72½	72½	..
2⅜	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	1	1	1	1
			—H—					
38	19	1¾	Hack W pf A	30	28	28	28	..
4¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	1½	1½	1½	1¼
4	½	..	Hat Corp of Am	10	1	1	1	..
29⅛	13⅞	1½	Hercules Powder	100	16	16	16	16⅝
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	78	78	78	78
10⅝	2¾	..	Holland Furnace	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	2⅞
163	110	10b	Homestake Min	100	157	155	157	..
16½	4⅞	.40	Howe Sound	400	6	5½	5½	5¾
5⅝	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
11⅝	2¾	..	Hudson Motor	400	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
5⅝	1½	..	Hupp Motors	300	2½	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝
			—I—					
24⅞	4¾	..	Ill Central	400	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	11⅞
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	..
27⅞	10	..	Inland Steel	100	13	13	13	12½
7⅜	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	300	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
8⅛	3¼	..	Insuranshare Del	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
3½	¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
3½	¼	..	Int Agr Corp	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15	3¾	..	Int Agr ppf	100	5	5	5	..
117	52½	6	Int Business M	400	89	89	89	90⅜
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	200	3	3	3	3⅛
18⅞	3⅝	..	Int Cement	300	8⅜	8	8	8⅝
15½	2¼	..	Int Combus pf ct	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	4
34½	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	2700	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	21½
11⅜	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	400	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
12½	3½	..	Int Nickel	700	8⅜	8	8⅝	8⅛
12⅝	1¾	..	Int Pap&P pf	200	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
44⅝	20½	2	Int Shoe	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	..
15¾	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	4700	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	7
11	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
68	24	7	*Intd'sta DS pf	10	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
20⅛	10⅛	2	Island Crk Coal	200	13	13	13	13
			—J—					
33⅝	10	..	Johns Manville	1700	19¾	19¼	19⅝	20
			—K—					
113	90½	6	Kan C P&L B pf	10	106½	106½	106½	..
14⅝	4¾	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2⅞	½	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	1	1	1	..
4¼	¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W	700	½	⅜	⅜	¼
10⅝	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
19¼	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	6700	9⅝	9	9⅛	9⅛
19½	6½	..	Kimberly Clark	400	8¼	8	8¼	8
19⅞	3	..	Kinney pf	20	7½	7	7	..
10	6⅝	1	Kresge	700	10¼	10	10	10
9⅛	⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	4900	¼	⅛	¼	⅛
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	300	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	17
			—L—					
8⅛	1⅜	..	Lee Rubber	100	5	5	5	..
29¼	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
51⅛	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	41⅝
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	100	13½	13½	13½	14¼
37¾	13¼	3	Loew's Inc	2500	20½	19¾	19¾	19¼
23¾	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	200	19	19	19	..
38¾	7½	..	Louisville & N	400	22	21¼	21¼	22
			—M—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
21⅝	13	1¼¶	McIntyre Porcu	900	21¼	20¾	21¼	20½
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	200	44½	44¼	44¼	45
4	⅜	..	McLellan Stores	100	1	1	1	1
36	7	..	McLellan Sto pf	50	7	7	7	..
28⅜	10	1	Mack Trucks	100	19	19	19	19⅞
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	300	33	32¾	32¾	..
13⅝	4½	.50	Magma Copper	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
4	⅛	..	Mallinson	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
4⅝	1	..	Mandel Bros	20	1½	1½	1½	1¼
20⅝	4	..	Man Elv mg	200	6⅛	6	6⅛	5⅞
14⅝	6½	.80	Marine Mid	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
9	2⅛	..	Market St Ry ppf	100	2½	2½	2½	..
30⅛	9	1½	Mathieson Alkali	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
26	9½	1	May Dept Stores	200	12⅛	12	12	12¼
22¼	14	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	200	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞
8⅛	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	400	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
12⅜	2	..	Midland Steel	200	6	6	6	6
13	1⅝	..	Mo Kan & Tex	400	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5½
24	3⅛	..	Mo K&T pf	100	11½	11½	11½	..
11	1⅛	..	Mo Pacific	400	3	2⅜	2⅝	3
26	2⅛	..	Mo Pacific pf	700	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4½
14	5½	..	Mohawk Carpet	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
30¾	13⅝	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	28¼	28	28	28¼
16½	3½	..	Montgom Ward	7900	13¼	12¾	13	13⅛
29⅝	7⅝	2	Motor Products	400	12¾	12⅛	12½	..
27½	5	..	Mullins pf	10	14	14	14	13½
			—N—					
19¾	8	1	Nash Motors	400	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼
5¼	1¼	..	Nat Acme	200	2	1¾	1¾	2⅜
46⅝	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	700	38¼	37⅞	38⅝	38¾
142¼	101	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	137¼	137¼	137¼	..
18¾	6½	..	Nat Cash Reg	400	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7¾
31⅝	14⅝	2	Nat Dairy Prod	2600	17¼	17	17⅛	17⅛
2⅛	¼	..	Nat Dept Stores	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
125	87	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	105½	105½	105½	..
105	61	6	Nat Lead pf B	10	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
20⅝	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
⅝	⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
33⅞	13½	.50	Nat Steel	300	19⅞	19½	19½	20
13	3½	..	Nat Supply	300	5¾	5½	5½	..
19⅝	4½	..	Nat Surety	400	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
16¼	2½	..	Nevada Cons Cop	100	5	5	5	4⅞
36⅝	8¾	..	NY Central	11500	18⅛	17	17	18
15⅝	2	..	NY C & StL pf	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3
3¾	½	..	NY Investors	100	¾	¾	¾	..
3¾	½	..	NY Investors	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
31⅝	6	..	NY NH & H	1000	14	13	14	13⅝
8¼	1⅝	..	NY Shipbldg	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
21⅜	10¾	1.10e	Noranda M	300	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	18
3¾	¼	..	Norfolk & South	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
135	57	8	Norfolk & West	300	114	114	114	..
81½	65	4	Norfolk & W pf	50	82½	82½	82½	..
43¼	13¾	10a	North American	2600	29½	28½	28¾	29
48	25⅛	3	North Amer pf	200	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
6¼	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	24500	7	6½	6⅝	6¼
25⅝	5½	..	Northern Pacific	3900	13⅝	13	13	13⅝
			—O—					
11	5	.50e	Ohio Oil	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
22½	9	1	Otis Elevator	400	11¼	10¾	10¾	11⅛
9¼	1¼	..	Otis Steel	400	3¼	3	3	3¼
20⅝	3⅛	..	Otis Steel ppf	50	7⅛	7	7⅛	6½
42¼	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	400	34	33½	34	33¾
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	400	31	30¾	30¾	31½
47½	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	300	39¼	39	39⅛	..
104⅝	58	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	20	78	77	77	..
5⅛	1⅛	..	Packard Motor	3800	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅝
14½	7⅛	.80	Pan-Am Pet B	100	12	12	12	..
11½	1½	..	Paramount Pub	4000	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
2	¼	..	Parmalee Trans	100	½	½	½	½
9½	3⅛	..	Patino Mines	300	6	5⅝	6	6
32⅝	16	2¶	Penick & Ford	200	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	..
34½	13	1.80	Penney (JC)	2100	24⅝	24½	24½	24⅝
23⅝	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	3700	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	14¼
121	39	5*	Peoples GasLt&C	400	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	..
26	3½	..	Pere Marq ppf	20	6⅛	6	6	6⅝
7⅜	3	..	Petroleum	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
11⅝	3⅝	..	Phelps Dodge	900	5	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛
8⅛	2	..	Phillips Pet	1300	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
¾	¼	..	Pierce Oil	100	¼	¼	¼	⅜
17½	1⅜	..	Postal Tel pf	300	5⅛	5⅛	5	..
42⅜	19⅞	2	Procter & Gam	1000	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	29⅝
103½	81	5	Procter & G pf	60	101⅞	101	101⅞	102
1⅝	⅛	..	Prod & Refiners	100	¼	¼	¼	⅜
60	28	3.20	Public Service	400	53⅝	52¾	53	53⅛
102⅛	71½	6	*Pub Serv 6%	100	98	98	98	97
114	92½	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	106
28	10½	3	Pullman	300	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
6½	2⅞	..	Pure Oil	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
15⅞	4	1	Purity Bakeries	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
			—R—					
13½	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	4900	5⅜	5	5	5⅛
23⅝	3⅝	..	Radio pf B	400	9⅛	9½	9⅞	9⅞
7⅝	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	300	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
52¼	19½	1	Reading	200	25	24¼	25	..
8½	2⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	1000	7	6¾	7	7
1½	⅛	..	Reis & Co	100	¼	¼	¼	..
7⅝	1	..	Reis & Co pf	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7½	1	..	Remington Rand	500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
13⅞	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	1800	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5½
28⅝	5	..	Repub I&S pf	100	11	11	11	10¼
23¾	12⅛	.50½e	Royal Dutch	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20¼
			—S—					
59⅜	30⅞	3	Safeway Stores	400	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞	40½
17¾	4⅝	..	St Joseph Lead	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
6⅝	⅝	..	StL & SF	100	1	1	1	..
9⅝	1	..	StL & SF pf	400	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
42	18	1.40‡	Scott Paper	20	30	30	30	..
1	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	400	¼	¼	¼	..
20⅜	6⅝	1.40	Seaboard Oil	200	19⅝	19½	19⅝	20
37⅝	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	1400	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	19⅜
1	⅛	..	Seneca Cop	200	¼	¼	¼	..
5⅝	1½	..	Servel Inc	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
12⅝	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
8⅝	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
65¼	18	..	Shell Un Oil pf	300	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	38¼
33½	12	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	400	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
19⅝	3⅝	..	Sloss Sheffield	100	7	7	7	..
67	35	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	100	63	63	63	..
12¼	5¼	.40	Socony Vacuum	2600	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
32⅜	15⅜	2	So Calif Edison	400	26⅜	25¼	26⅜	25⅝
37⅝	6½	..	Southern Pacific	8800	16⅛	15	15⅝	16
18¾	4½	.40	So P Rico Sugar	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
18½	2½	..	Southern Ry	2300	5	4¾	5	5
23⅝	3	..	Southern Ry pf	1700	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	6⅛
5	1	..	Sparks Withing	300	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
8⅛	5	..	Spicer Mfg	200	5	5	5	5
17⅞	8⅝	1	Stand Brands	3400	15⅛	15	15	15
34¼	7⅝	1.20	Stand Gas & El	900	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13¼
62½	21	6	Stand G&E 6%	100	41	41	41	..
2¼	¼	..	Stand Inventing	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
31⅞	15⅛	2	Stand Oil Calif	1800	24½	23⅞	24¼	24½
100½	81	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	100	100	100	..
37⅝	19⅞	2¶	Stand Oil NJ	2400	30⅜	30	30	30¼
26	13½	..	Sterling cv pf	100	22	22	22	22
8½	1⅝	..	Stewart Warner	600	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
17⅝	4⅝	..	Stone & Webster	400	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
13⅝	2½	..	Studebaker	1400	4⅝	4½	4½	4¾
104⅞	30	7	Studebaker pf	50	31½	31	31	..
			—T—					
13¾	6	..	Telautograph	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
4⅜	1	..	Tennessee Corp	100	2	2	2	..
18¼	9¼	1	Texas Corp	3800	14	13	13⅝	14
26⅝	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	600	22⅝	22	22½	22½
8½	2½	..	Texas & P Land	400	5	4⅞	5	5
17	10	.90	Third Nat Inv	200	16½	16½	16½	..
2¼	⅜	..	Thompson Star	400	¾	¾	¾	..
5⅝	2	..	Tide Water Asso	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅝
23	7¾	1	Timken Roller	200	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14½
7⅛	2⅛	..	Transamerica	4600	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
5½	1⅝	..	Tri Continental	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
72	42	6	Tri Cont pf	100	55	55	55	..
7⅛	2	..	Truscon Steel	200	3½	3½	3½	..
			—U—					
36⅜	15½	1.20	Union Carbide	3200	26½	25½	25½	26¼
15⅝	8	1	Union Oil Calif	200	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	..
94½	27⅝	6	Union Pacific	2900	71⅜	69¾	70¼	70⅝
19¼	11¾	1.40	Union Tank Car	300	12	11⅝	11⅝	..
34⅝	6½	..	United Air & Tr	14800	26½	25¼	25⅝	26
57½	30¼	3	United A&T pf	200	58	58	58	58
18	6⅝	..	United Carbon	100	13½	13½	13½	14
14	3½	.40	United Corp	4200	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞
39⅝	20	3	United Corp pf	1200	34⅝	33¾	34⅝	35
6⅞	2⅝	..	United El Coal	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
32⅝	10¼	2	United Fruit	1100	24	23¼	23⅞	23⅞
22	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	1200	20	19⅞	19⅞	20
11⅞	3⅝	..	United Piece Dye	400	5½	5	5	..
27	10½	1.60	US Gypsum	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¼
36¼	13¼	..	US Indus Alco	600	25½	25	25¼	26
16	3¼	..	US Leather A	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6⅛
11⅜	2	..	US Realty	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
10¼	1¼	..	US Rubber	900	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
20⅝	3⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	400	8½	8⅜	8½	8
22¾	10	1	US Smelt R & M	100	13½	13½	13½	..
52⅝	21¼	..	US Steel	17200	28⅛	26⅝	27⅛	27½
113	51½	7	US Steel pf	1600	59⅝	59	59⅝	59½
10⅝	1½	..	Utilities P&LtA	600	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
			—V—					
2⅜	½	..	Va-Caro Chem	400	1	1	1	1
90	60	6	Va El & Pow pf	50	78¾	77	78&	..
			—W—					
6	1	..	Wabash pf A	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
19	7⅛	1	Waldorf System	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
2⅜	⅜	..	Ward Baking B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4½	½	..	Warner Bros A	1600	2	1⅞	2	1¾
20	4	..	Warner Bros pf	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
20	8½	1	Wesson Oil	200	10	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
58⅛	42¾	4	Wesson Oil pf	200	49	49	49	..
80	25	7	W. Penn El A	10	38¼	38¼	38¼	37
70	20	6	W Penn El pf	10	43	43	43	40
101¾	66½	6	W Penn Pw 6%	60	100½	100	100½	100
111	80	7	W Penn Pw 7%	60	108	106½	108	..
16½	3½	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	4	4	4	..
50	12⅝	..	Westn Union	1100	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅝
18⅛	9¼	1	Westing Air Br	900	13	11⅞	13	11¼
43½	15⅝	..	Westing Elec	3900	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	27½
82	52½	3½	Westing El pf	10	70	70	70	69½
28½	11	2	White Rock	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
2¼	¼	..	White Sew M	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
3⅝	⅝	..	Willys-Overland	1100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
25	7	..	Willys-Over pf	200	12⅞	12½	12⅞	16
1⅝	⅜	..	Wilson & Co	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
4⅞	1⅝	..	Wilson & Co A	800	4	4	4	..
45⅝	22	2.40	Woolworth	3800	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝	35½
24	5	..	Worthgton Pump	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
			—Y—					
7⅞	1⅝	..	Yelow Truck	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
27½	4	..	Youngstown	1200	10	9⅞	10	9⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. ePaid this year.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES IRREGULAR

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (AP)—Influenced by liberal curtailment of the United States wheat visible supply total, grain prices averaged higher today, but the wheat market ran into rather free selling on advances.

Liverpool wheat quotations closed 3⅝ cents a bushel over Chicago, the largest premium in more than two months. Railroad reports suggested likelihood that 33 per cent of Kansas wheat acreage this season would be abandoned.

Wheat closed unsettled at the same as Saturday's finish to ⅜ off, corn unchanged to ⅛-¼ higher, oats ⅛ down, and provisions 2 to 5 cents up.

NO INTERSTATE POWER DIVIDENDS

CHICAGO, Jan. 3—Interstate Power Company omitted the quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the $6 preferred and $1.75 on the $7 preferred. Both these dividends are cumulative.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSFER TAX

ALBANY, Jan. 3—Stock transfer tax collected by New York State in December totaled $1,359,390, compared with $1,224,901 in November and $1,638,625 in December, 1931.

COTTON CLOTH MARKET SHOWS BRIGHT SPOTS

General Holiday Dullness but Sales Are Steady and Mills Are Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 3—While holiday dullness describes the general aspect of business in the primary cotton cloth market, there have been several bright spots where real activity has prevailed and continued to the end of the year.

Percales have enjoyed a steady sale sufficient to keep various plants fully employed on day-time capacity and, in some cases, well into overtime occupation. Manufacturers of the finished goods realize that they must get started at once on volume production in order to take advantage of the full season for these goods.

Chambrays have been ordered in sufficient volume to keep many work-shirt manufacturers busy for at least 60 days. Denims have lately come in for the same activity, resulting in a majority of the mills making these goods being fully occupied for the first quarter of the year.

The rayon manufacturers have been fully occupied for some time past, as well as having their capacity sold ahead for several months. There is a persistent demand for cotton and rayon, as well as all rayon goods, which is beyond the ability of cloth mills to supply, not because they lack the capacity, but because they cannot procure the rayon yarns of the desired quality in time to make the specified cloth deliveries.

Some sections which have not yet awakened are the wide sheetings, sheets and pillowcases, bleached goods, towelings, and other staples. Even these show signs of revival as soon as buyers are convinced that overproduction dangers are being avoided to minimize the gains of earlier, heavier operations.

December Active Month

In reviewing the business of the month it is found that it compares favorably with the big month of August, although, of course, not so big as that. Production has been much larger than in August, and yet, stocks have continued to decline, and the backlog of unfilled orders has increased to within a few million yards of the high point of the year.

The merchants and mills are all pleased by the strength displayed by the print cloth division during the prevailing quiet period. The mills are in such a strong statistical positon that they feel no need for pressing for business.

The 39-inch 4.00 yard 80x80s printcloths sold in moderate volume at 4⅜c and the 4.75-yard 68x72s at 3⅞c. The 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s brought 3⅝c and the 6.25-yard 60x48s 2⅞c for near-by and 2¾c for distant delivery.

Carded broadcloths were the next most accurate section, the leading number was the 37-inch 4.10-yard 100x60s which sold at 5c for near-by, and 4⅞c for later delivery. The 36½-inch 5.00-yard 80x60s brought 3⅝c, and the 38-inch 4.32-yard 90x60s 4½c for near-by an 4⅜c for later delivery. The 37-inch 3.85-yard 112x60s moved at 5½c.

Sheetings Stronger

Sheetings were slightly more active than the previous week and stronger. Those that gained in price included the 36-inch 3.50-yard 64x68s which sold at 4⅛-¼c, the 37-inch 3.50-yard 44x40s at 3⅞-⅞c, the 36-inch 6.15-yard 44x40s at 2⅛-2⅜c, and the 6.50-yard of the same width 40x36s at 2⅛-2⅛c.

Drills were stronger and slightly more active. The 30-inch 2.85-yard sold at 4½c and the 3.00-yard at 4⅛c. The 37-inch 3.95-yard brought 3½c for future and 3⅜c for spot delivery.

Pajama checks were strong, the leading number being the 36½-inch 4.00-yard 88x88s sold at 5c. Filling Sateens were generally unchanged except the 43-inch 64x104s which sold at 7½c.

In the fine goods division, while business was quiet, there was considerable checking up on prices indicating a large unsatisfied demand. Mock crepes were actually bought in fairly important volume for January delivery at slightly under the ruling price which is 7c for the 35-inch 68x50s and 6¾c for the 68x48s. The concession mentioned was considered normal owing to the volume of goods involved.

MICHIGAN CRUDE PRICE RAISED

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 3—Effective Saturday, Pure Oil Company advanced midland district Michigan crude 10 cents a barrel from 85 to 95 cents. No reason was advanced for the raise. There is no curtailment in this district at present and there is sufficient demand to take care of present output.

Gains Made In Several Fields

SCATTERED items of favorable nature are made public day by day, revealing that the processes of recovery, while slow, are nevertheless in operation. Yardage sales of broad silks were 12.5 per cent higher in November than in the like month of 1931, according to a report of the Silk Association of America. Stocks on Nov. 30, 1931, were 4.7 per cent higher than the month previous but 20.3 per cent lower than on Nov. 30, 1931.

The Grigsby-Grunow Company, Chicago, starts its 1933 refrigerator season with four times as many unfilled orders on file for scheduled shipment to distributors as at any similar time in its history. Shipments from Oct. 1 to Dec. 20, 1932, were more than three times as large as in the like 1931 period. The company expects to call back to work this month about 2000 employees in the refrigeration division.

The National Fireproofing Corporation has received an order for 17,000 tons of structural clay tile for federal construction at Cleveland, Ohio, which will keep the plants operating for four months.

BANK of AMERICA

NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

CALIFORNIA

—*A National Bank: Member of Federal Reserve System*

and **BANK of AMERICA**

—*A California State Bank*

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1932

RESOURCES

	Bank of America N. T. & S. A.	Bank of America A California State Bank	COMBINED
Cash in Vaults and in Federal Reserve Bank	$33,557,086.80	$1,465,252.29	
Deposits with Other Banks and Bankers	30,740,230.26	4,907,017.28	$70,669,586.63
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	170,185,616.32	6,717,948.05	
State, County and Municipal Bonds	74,221,109.96	8,972,388.61	
Other Bonds and Securities	15,845,823.27	4,207,147.77	280,150,033.98
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	2,700,000.00	None	2,700,000.00
Loans and Discounts	480,675,373.55	27,197,643.01	507,873,016.56
▲Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults	41,777,824.04	2,349,996.75	44,127,820.79
Other Real-Estate Owned	5,947,135.02	404,756.97	6,351,891.99
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills	10,821,234.88	5,500.00	10,826.734.88
Other Resources	9,837,913.12	65,290.38	9,903,203.50
Total Resources	$876,309,347.22	$56,292,941.11	$932,602,288.33

LIABILITIES

	Bank of America N. T. & S. A.	Bank of America A California State Bank	COMBINED
Capital	$50,000,000.00	$4,000,000.00	
Surplus	40,000,000.00	1,750,000.00	
Undivided Profits	9,890,774.17	697,999.52	
Reserves	7,498,114.14	628,948.13	$114,465,835.96
Circulation	45,500,000.00	None	45,500,000.00
Rediscounts and Bills Payable	11,875,839.49	None	11,875,839.49
Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills	11,096,808.35	5,500.00	11,102,308.35
Deposits: Commercial	165,541,932.61	10,737,248.32	
Deposits: Savings	534,905,878.46	38,473,245.14	†749,658,304.53
Total Liabilities	$876,309,347.22	$56,292,941.11	$932,602,288.33

THIS STATEMENT INCLUDES THE FIGURES OF THE LONDON, ENGLAND, OFFICE OF BANK OF AMERICA N. T. & S. A.

†This figure represents an increase of $90,354,000.00 since March 12, 1932.

▲410 BANKING OFFICES IN 243 CALIFORNIA COMMUNITIES

BANK of AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION... *a National Bank*... and BANK of AMERICA... *a California State Bank*... are identical in ownership and management.

TWO SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW YORK MERGE

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Harlem Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank have merged following approval by the state banking department and the boards of trustees of both banks.

With resources of $108,000,000 the enlarged bank, which still retains the name of the Harlem Savings Bank, will be one of the 20 largest mutual savings banks in the United States. Deposits are $92,000,000 and surplus $16,000,000. There are 104,000 depositors.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.45⅛	.45¼	.44½	.44⅝	+1¾
July	.45⅝	.45⅝	.44½	.44⅝	— ¼
September	.46⅛	.46⅛	.45¼	.45¼	+ ⅝
Corn					
May	.26⅝	.26½	.26⅛	.26⅛	— ½
July	.27⅝	.27⅞	.27⅝	.27½	— ⅛
September	.28⅝	.28⅝	.28⅛	.28⅛	...
Oats					
May	.16⅞	.17	.16⅝	.16¾	..
Lard					
January	....	....	....	3.95b	...
May	....	....	....	4.00b	...
July	....	....	....	4.10b	...

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.44⅝	.44¼	.44⅛
July	.45⅝	.45¼	.45¼

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.39⅝	.38⅛	.38¾
July	.39⅝	.38⅝	.38⅝

CITY OF BOSTON FINANCES

Temporary borrowings by the City of Boston during 1932 totaled $40,000,000, of which amount $8,000,000 is outstanding, $3,000,000 of which was borrowed Nov. 28, payable May 15, 1933, and the $5,000,000 sold on Dec. 30, payable $2,500,000 respectively July 14 and Sept. 20, 1933. The $32,000,000 borrowed up to Sept. 14 was paid off in October. All temporary loans are made by the city on an interest to follow, 365-day year basis.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS, LTD.

TORONTO, Jan. 3—Loblaw Groceterias, Ltd., reports for the four weeks ended Dec. 10 net profit of $75,140 after charges and income taxes, compared with $60,302 in the preceding four weeks and $97,359 in the like period of the previous year. Net profit for 28 weeks ended Dec. 10 was $441,662, compared with $508,938 in the like 28 weeks a year ago.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular.

Bonds: Irregular; Germans strong; rails heavy.

Curb: Steady; utilities firm.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; sterling firm.

Cotton: Quiet; steady Liverpool cables; trade buying.

Sugar: Quiet; steady spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firmer, decreased visible supply.

Corn: Unsettled, country offerings larger.

Cattle: Slow and weak; light yearlings scarce, steady.

Hogs: Active, 10-20c higher.

FOREIGN

London—Trading in South African gold mining shares was active on Cape Town, continental and local buying and prices in these issues advanced early but later turned irregular. The trading otherwise was moderate, transatlantic shares, oils and Argentine rails being slightly dearer. The closing was steady.

Paris—The Bourse opened strong but suffered a serious setback on profit-taking causing irregularity. During the later trading prices again developed strength under the lead of oil shares and the closing was well sustained.

Berlin — Prices on the Boerse were irregular and weaker on Far Eastern and internal political apprehensions. The closing showed very slight recovery.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., reports for November a deficit of $104,651, after all charges, compared with a deficit of $76,780 for November, 1931. For the first 11 months of 1932, net income was $672,685 after all charges, compared with a net income of $1,269,018 in the corresponding period of 1931.

HOLLAND TO OFFER LOAN

AMSTERDAM—Kingdom of Netherlands will offer 296,000,000 guilders 4 per cent 40-year bonds at par on Jan. 11. Payment is to be made on Feb. 1. Coupon dates of the new issue will be Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
January	6.92	5.95	5.88	5.94	+.02
March	6.01	6.06	5.97	6.00	..
May	6.14	6.19	6.09	6.11	—.02
July	6.22	6.31	6.21	6.23	—.02
October	6.43	6.50	6.40	6.41	—.04
December	6.54	6.60	6.54	6.57	+.01

Spots 6.10 unchanged. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	....	....	6.00	— .04
March	6.13	6.06	6.08	— .02
May	6.26	6.17	6.20	— .02
July	6.37	6.29	6.31	— .02
October	6.56	6.50	6.51	— .03
December	....	....	6.67	— .03

Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.89	5.89	5.83	5.85	— .02
March	6.00	6.04	5.95	5.97	+ .02
May	6.10	6.17	6.07	6.10	+ .03
July	6.23	6.29	6.20	6.21	+ .01
October	6.43	6.47	6.39	6.40	+ .01
December	6.52	....	....	....	+ .02

Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	4.98	5.01	4.96	4.97	—.08
March	5.02	5.04	4.98	4.98	—.10
May	5.04	5.06	5.00	5.01	—.08
July	5.06	5.08	5.01	5.02	—.09
October	5.09	5.11	5.05	5.05	—.09
December	....	....	....	5.08	..

Spots 5.26, off 3 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
January	52.50b	52.20b	..
February	52.50b	52.50b	+.30
March	53.00b	53.00b	..
April	53.00b	53.00b	..
October	54.20b	54.20b	..
December	54.20b	54.20b	..

Tone at close, steady. b—Bid.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Jan. 3—The Reichsbank's condensed statement compares as follows (in marks, 000 omitted):

	Dec. 31, '32	Dec. 22, '32
Gold	806,200	800,000
For curr reserve	113,800	117,500
Other b of exc & chks	2,805,500	2,545,700
Advance	176,000	103,100
Circulation	3,560,400	3,371,200
Res ratio	25.8%	27.2%
Bank rate	4%	4%

YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN, Jan. 3—Operations of steel mills in this district at the beginning of this week will be at 16 per cent to 17 per cent of capacity, as compared with the current week's average of 14 per cent.

STEEL TRADE GLAD TO SEE END OF 1932

Year Was Unsatisfactory but Outlook Has Many Cheerful Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—An unsatisfactory year for the steel industry is finished, though the industry did not suffer out of proportion to other basic industries.

It was a year of record lows in several departments. Production of steel ingots, pig iron and finished steel products were the lowest for many years, usually for this century. Iron and steel scrap prices made new lows for all time, or at least as far back as records go.

Those who have been a long time in the industry cannot remember when purchasing by the railroads, a one-time principal consumer of steel, was at such a low ebb. Structural steel sales have been only half those of the year before, despite the stimulus given by governmental construction.

In fact, it would probably be more to the point to single out the few branches of the steel industry which suffered comparatively little. One of these is tin plate, for the reason that the consumption of food products packed in tins is an economical form of eating.

Several makers of alloy steel did well by comparison with the preceding year because that is one of the newer forms of steel and a greater proportion of this sort is being sold.

Makers of metal furniture in Jamestown, N. Y., afford another example of where manufacturers of a product which has come comparatively recently into vogue have not felt the readjustment as severely as elsewhere.

Utility Demand Quiet

Another line of demand which was missed was that from the public utility companies, particularly the oil and natural gas companies which in 1929 and 1930 were extending their network of lines in the most extensive fashion in history.

Official figures for steel ingot production in 1932 have not yet been published but they will probably be about 13,000,000 tons, or half that of the preceding year and comparing with over 56,000,000 tons in 1929. At the beginning of this century production was around 10,000,000 tons yearly.

During the last year the United States slipped into second place from standpoint of per capita production, Great Britain having stepped into first place.

Yet there are many cheerful prospects for the coming year. Throughout 1932 steel in use was evidently wearing out faster than it was being produced. This state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely.

Locomotive builders complained that the railroads were ordering spare parts for engines which had been in service for 40 years, whereas true economy would dictate that the locomotives be scrapped and modern engines substituted.

It is virtually certain, too, that automobiles have deteriorated more rapidly than new ones have been purchased.

Iron Age estimated the building industry's requirements at 16 per cent, with 12 per cent going to the railroads, a class of consumer which used to stand in first place. The metal container industry, chiefly in the form of tin cans, required 11½ per cent, having forged ahead considerably since 1930, when its proportion was 6 per cent.

Prices Hold Steady

The steadiness of prices over the year is illustrated by the composite price of finished steel, which at the end of this year was 1.948 cents a pound, or $1.948 cents for 100 pounds, compared with 1.945 cents a year ago. Thus finished steel prices on an average are a shade higher than a year ago.

Operations promise to be one to four points higher, depending on the producing district, this week. Industrial activity is quickening in several directions. For instance, the Chicago & North Western is recalling 600 men to its shops to repair freight cars. A prominent radio manufacturer at Chicago will rehire 2000 employees during January.

Copper closed the year at 5c a pound, compared with 7¼c a year preceding. Zinc, by an interesting coincidence, was the same at the close of both years at 3⅛c a pound, East St. Louis. The price of tin was actually 1c a pound higher, closing at 22⅝c, this being the result of the production restriction plan of the five principal producing countries. Lead closed at 3c a pound, New York, compared with 3⅝c a year before.

Both copper and silver were at their all-time lows as the year closed. Silver dipped to 24¼c an ounce early last week, closing ⅛c higher.

The outlook for the metals is fairly bright. Costs of production have been reduced almost continuously. Consumers are unusually bare of stocks, and resumption of buying should not be long deferred.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Jan 3	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.63¼	$.62¼	$.72⅞
Corn, 2 yellow	.40½	.40	.53⅛
Oats, 2 white	.25⅝	.25⅝	.37⅛
Flour	3.50	3.35	4.45
Beef, family	12.50	12.50	17.00
Pork	15.00	14.25	18.25
Lard	.0510	.0515	.0595
Cotton, Mid Up	.0610	.0595	.0640
Zinc	.0312	.0312	.0315
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.51
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05	.05	.0725
Tin	.2275	.2287	.22
Rubber	.03¼	.03¼	.0475
Sugar	.0415	.0415	.0420
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0375
Print cloth	.02⅝	.02⅝	.03⅝

GASOLINE PRICE CUT

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Sinclair Refining Company, subsidiary of Consolidated Oil Corporation, today announced a reduction of 1 cent a gallon in the tank wagon and service station price of gasoline in the company's territory. The reduction affects all grades.

MORE NEW CAPITAL IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Jan. 3—Midland Bank compilation of new capital issues in Great Britain in December places the total at £4,313,163, compared with £2,692,359 in December, 1931, making £113,038,329 for 1932, compared with £88,666,182 in 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	30	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	8¾	8¾
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	65	65
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31¾	31
Amer I & Chem 5½s '49	78	78
Amer Inter 5½s '49	73¾	73¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	83⅞	83⅞
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105½	105
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅜	106¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106⅝	106
Amer T&T 5s '65	106⅝	106½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109	108⅝
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	35	35
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92	92
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	30½	30½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	61⅝	61
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	74	73
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	84¼	84¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94⅞	94⅞
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	13½	13½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	69	69
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	45¼	45
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	101½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	78¼	78¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	68⅛	67
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	63¾	63½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	38⅜	37⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	37½	34⅞
Balt & Ohio 5s Series D 2000	36	35¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	40	38
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109	109
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	83	83
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93	92½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	86	85⅞
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	59	59
Boston & Maine 5s '55	64	64
Boston & Maine 5s '67	62½	62½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106	106
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91¼	90⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	107	107
Buff R & P 4½s '57	35	34¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	60	60
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	86¼	86¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	86½	86½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	92½	92½
Can North deb 6½s '46	103½	103¼
Can North deb 7s '40	103¼	102½
Can Pacific deb 4s	66¼	65¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	8⅛	8
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	80	79½
Certainteed 5½s '48	37	35⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47	65½	65
Ches & Ohio 4½s '92	100⅛	100
Ches & O con 5s '39	104¾	104¾
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	41	41
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	88	88
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	90	89⅝
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	82½	82½
Chicago East Ill 5s '51	12	12
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	90½	90½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	34⅜	33½
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	13	13
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5⅛	5
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	18⅛	16⅜
Chicago & Nw 4¾s 2037	16	16
Chicago & Nw 3¾s cv '49	11⅛	10½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	47	47
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	17¼	17¼
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	51	51
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	16½	16
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	24	22½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	23½	23¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	12½	11
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97¼	96½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113	112⅞
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	84⅞	84¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	35⅝	35
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	75	75
Columbia Gs & E Co 5s deb '61	84	84
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	85	85
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100⅛	100⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	101¼	101
Con Gas 5s '57	105	104⅞
Con Gas 4½s '51	100⅜	100¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106⅝	106⅝
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	90½	90
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	63	63
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	44	44
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	15⅛	15½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	79	78⅞
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	88	88
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 Sta	93	93
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	33⅝	32½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	13	12½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	18	17
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96⅛	95⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101¼	101
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101⅝	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100⅝	100½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89⅛	89⅛
Duluth S Shore & A 5s '37	17½	17½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	104¾	104
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	31	30½
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	30½	30⅜
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27½	26½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27	25½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99	98⅝
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	59	57⅞
Goodrich 6s '45	46½	44¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80	80
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100¼	100
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102¾	102¼
Great Northern 5s '73 C	45	45
Great Northern 7s '36 A	58	56¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	47½	47½
Hackensack Water 4s' 52	93	93
Hudson Coal 5s '62	34½	34½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	52⅝	52¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	103½	103½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅝	106⅝
Ill Central 4¾s '66	34⅞	34
Ill Central 5s '52	53	53
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	37⅜	37⅛
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	41	39
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	74	74
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	37	37½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48	47½
Inter Rap Trans 7 ex	57⅞	57⅜
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40	40
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	39¼	39
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	27	26½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	30¾	29½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	28⅜	27⅞
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	48⅞	47⅛
Kan City P&L 4½s '61	104	104
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88⅛	88⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	92¼	92¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	3⅝	3¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	33⅛	33⅛
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	88	84
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	37⅝	32
Meade 6s '45 ww	47	47
Metro Edison 4½s '68	85½	85
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95	95
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	78½	78½
Mo Ill 5s '59	28½	28⅛
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75	75
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	34	34
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	10⅝	9½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	21⅝	21½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	22	21⅝
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	21¾	21½
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	21¼	21½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8⅝	7¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83⅝	83
Nash Chat & StL 4s '78	68½	68½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51⅜	51
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	88	87½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	105⅝	105
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	89⅝	86¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	58⅝	58¾
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	19	19
N O T & M 5s B '54	20	20
N O T & M 5½s '54	20½	20
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	79½	79½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	14	13
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	16	15
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	12½	12
NY Dock Co 4s '51	55	55
NY Edison 5s '44 "B"	107	107
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113⅞	113¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	101⅝	101⅝
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	103	103
NY Railway inc 6s '65	⅝	⅝
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	102¾	102¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	102⅝	102½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	38½	38½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101½	101½
Norf & W con 4s '96	99⅝	99¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	98⅞	98⅝
North Am Co 5s '61	87½	87½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	77½	77½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	82	80¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102¾	102¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	56⅞	56⅝
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	84	84
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	68	68
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	100½	100½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	103	103
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	84	84
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	106½	106½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	107	106⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	108⅛	108⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	28	28
Paramount Public 5½s '50	13¼	13¼
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	13⅝	13⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	37	37
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	14¼	14½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	43	43
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	94½	94¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	80¼	80
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	85	85
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99½	99¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	86	86
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	87	87
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	60½	60
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	44⅝	44½
Phil Railway 4s '37	23	23
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	98⅜	98⅜
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	54⅝	53
Port Gen Elec 5s	101	101
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	23⅞	22½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	25	25
Rio G & W col 4s '49	34½	34½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	50⅝	50
Rochester Gas 5s	104⅛	104
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	39⅝	38
St Louis & SF 4s A '50 ct	8⅛	8½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10	8½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	7⅛	7¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	11	10⅛
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	24⅛	24⅛
St Louis SW RFG	21⅞	21½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	100⅝	100⅝
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	36	36
Shell Union 5s '47	83¼	82
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83⅜	82½
Sinclair Co O col 7s '37	98⅞	98⅝
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	66⅛	66⅛
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	88⅛	88⅛
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106⅞	106⅝
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	48⅛	48⅛
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	74	73
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	47½	47
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	50⅝	50⅛
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	19⅝	17½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	57	55
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	26	23⅜
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	28	25
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅝	104⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97⅞	97¼
Studebaker 6s '42	44⅞	43¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	97⅛	97
Terr RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	89½	89½

	High	Low
Texas Corp 5s '44	93	90½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	42½	42½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99	98⅝
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88⅝	88⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	66¾	66
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	109	109
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	24⅝	24
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	28	28
Virginia Ry 5s '62	92	91½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102½	102½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	6	6
Wabash RR 5½s '75	6	6
Wabash RR 5s D '80	6	6
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	26½	26½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103¾	103⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	99⅝	99⅝
Western Pacific 5s A '46	27⅝	23⅝
Western Union R E 4½s '50	58	58
Western Union 5s '51	58½	55
Western Union col 5s '38	67	67
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	99⅝	99⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	61	61
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	52	52

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan 3	Last Dec31
3½s '47	102.13	102.9	102.10	102.10
1st 4¼s '47	103.15	103.11	103.15	103.9
4th 4¼s '38	103.21	103.19	103.21	103.22
4th 4¼s reg	103.17	103.17	103.17	103.18
US 3s '55	97.21	97.16	97.16	97.17
US 3½s '49	99.13	99.11	99.13	99.12
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	102.9	102.4	102.8	102.7
US 3⅜s '43 June	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8
US 3⅜s '47	102.7	102.3	102.7	102.4
US 3⅜s '56	104.21	104.20	104.20	104.16
US 4s '54	106.19	106.16	106.16	106.20
US 4¼s '52	109.27	109.27	109.27	109.27

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	13⅛	13⅛
Antwerp 5s '58	79⅞	79⅞
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	42	42
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	47	47
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	46⅝	46⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	46½	46⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	46⅝	46
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	46⅝	46⅛
Australia 4½s '56	71	71
Australia 5s '55	74¼	74¼
Australia 5s '57	74½	74½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	94	92
Austria Hydro 6½s	47¾	45
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	50⅛	49⅛
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	61⅞	61½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	94¼	94¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99⅝	99⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104⅛	104
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104	104
Berlin (City) 6s '58	49	48½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	62⅝	62
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	58⅛	57½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	59	58½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	15	15
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4⅞	4½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105	104⅝
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	15⅛	14⅞
Bremen 7s '35	64	64
Budapest (City) 6s '62	24⅛	24⅛
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99	98⅝
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	86⅝	86½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99½	99¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	9⅞	9½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	8¾	8¾
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	14	14
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	8¾	8⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	6	6
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	6⅛	6
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	6¼	6¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	6⅛	6⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	6⅜	6⅜
Chilean Loan 7s '60	4½	4½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	29¾	29¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	29½	29¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	67¼	67¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	11	10¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	24¾	24⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	92	92
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40	40
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	95	95
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	73	72⅞
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	84½	84⅜
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	83	83
Duke Price Power 6s '66	44	44
Dutch EI 5½s Mar '53	99½	99½
Fiat 7s '46 war	95¼	95
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	63⅝	63⅛
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	68	67
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100¼	100
Frankfort 6½s '53	46¼	46⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	127	126¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	69	64
German 7s '49	80	79¾
Germ Cne Ag Bk 6s '38	65⅝	65
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	57¼	56¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	57¼	56⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	67	67
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	45	44⅞
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	62	62
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	50	49⅞
German 5½s	60¼	59⅝
Hamburg 6s '46	52⅞	52
Hansa 6s '39 ww	50	50
Harpen 6s '49 ww	50	50
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	70	70
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	53¼	53¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	51½	51½
Italy (King) 7s '51	90	89⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	98⅝	98⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	33	33
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	40⅛	40⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	59	59
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	14¾	13⅛
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ct	12	12
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅝	104½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅝	104⅜
Meridionale El 7s '57	87	87
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85¼	85
New South Wales 5s '58	71⅝	71
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	106
North German Lloyd 6s '47	53½	53⅛
Norway (King) 6s '44	85	85
Oslo (City) 6s '55	82	82
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	40½	40⅛
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	4¾	4⅜
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53¾	53⅛
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	60	59⅛
Porto (Ale) City 8s '61	9⅛	9⅛
Prussia 6½s '51	60	59
Prussia 6s '52	57½	54⅛
Queensland (State) 7s '41	94⅝	94⅛
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	60⅞	60
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	61	59¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	60	59¼
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	54⅛	54⅛
Rhinelbe 7s '46	60	58¾
Rhine Ruhr 6s '48	59⅝	59⅛
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	38	38
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	6⅞	6¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	9	9
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87½	87
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	100¼	100¼
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	88¼	87½
Roumania 7s '59	32	32
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	53⅛	53¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	64	63⅞
Saxon State 6½s '46	60	59
Saxon State 7s '45	63¾	63⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	16½	16⅛
Siemens 6½s '51	76	76
Siemens 7s '35	90⅞	90⅞
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	46½	46½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	98⅞	97½
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	36	35⅞
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	44	44
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	36½	35⅞
Trondhjem 5½s '57	61	61
U K Gt Br ⅞ I 5½s '37	106	105⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	56⅜	56⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	56⅛	56
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	56⅛	56⅛
Unterelbe 6s '53	58	55
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	25	24
Vienna 6s '52	60	60
Westphalia El 6s '53	50	49
Wurttemberg 7s '56	62	62
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	47¾	47

The Unnamed Legatee

NEW conditions may have created an "unnamed legatee"—estate shrinkage—in any will not recently made. This may consume such a large part of the estate that the real beneficiaries will be prevented from receiving their intended shares.

It is therefore advisable to review your estate plan now. We shall be pleased to do so with you and your attorney, without obligation.

The SECOND NATIONAL *Bank of Boston*

FOUNDED 1832

111 FRANKLIN STREET *and Hotel Statler Building*

It was true then, and it's true now

In 1929 it was said:

"GAS a Century-Old Industry has a larger market Now than ever before"

Gas has demonstrated its adaptability to changing conditions for over 100 years. Since 1830 it has been applied to a growing number of uses in a growing number of homes, factories and commercial establishments. Gas furnishes heat—an everyday necessity wherever people live and work.

Industrial Use... A Fertile Field for Growth

There are thousands of uses for gas in industry. The baking industry, foundries, glass and ceramics—industries that require intense heat—are turning to gas. Yet it is estimated that today gas is carrying only about 10% of the available industrial load.

Associated Homes Turn to Gas

More than 2,000 customers served by the Associated Gas & Electric System have installed gas house heating since 1929. Each new gas house heater is equivalent to about ten average customers in gas consumption. More than 9,000 Associated customers have installed automatic gas water heaters. Each new automatic water heater is equivalent to one average customer.

Yet Today... Only 1 out of 100 Associated gas customers has a gas house heater

Only 1 out of 10 Associated gas customers has an automatic gas water heater

In the areas served by the Associated Gas & Electric System many companies have turned to gas for heating purposes in a modernization of their industrial plants. Over one-fifth of the total number of industrial customers served has been added in the last six years. The growing use of gas for industrial heating purposes is expected to enlarge constantly the market for gas.

For information about facilities, service, rates, write

Associated Gas & Electric System

61 Broadway . . . . New York

Bank of America Year-End Report Shows Progress

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3—Net earnings of $4,329,000 for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1932, and an increase of $90,354,000 in deposits since March 12, 1932, are shown by the year-end statement just issued by the Bank of America.

Since the December, 1931, statement, $6,016,000, after deductions for depreciation, has been added to undivided profits, bringing the total to $10,588,000. This, combined with the $40,000,000 now carried in surplus, gives a surplus and undivided profits account of more than $50,000,000.

This is exclusive of and in addition to $8,127,000 still remaining in the reserve for losses, contingencies, etc. Bills payable, etc., have been reduced to $11,875,000, a reduction of more than $134,000,000 since March 12, 1932. Total deposits of the Bank of America are now $749,658,000.

More than 217,000 new depositors have opened accounts. Holdings in United States Government securities have been increased during the year by $28,195,000 to $176,903,000.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch	1%	1%	3½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	4%
Com paper	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Bar silver	24⅞c	24¾c	30⅛c
Time loans—60 to 90 days	½	½	3 @4
4 to 6 months	½@1	½@1	3 @4

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	3¼@3
60 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	3¼@3
90 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	3¼@3
4 months	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3¼@3
5 months	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3⅜@3¼
6 months	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	3⅜@3¼

London Quotations

Call money	¾%	¾%	5¼%
Short bills	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1¼	5⅝@5¾
3 mos bills	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1¼	5¾@6¼
Bar gold	123s 8d	124s 5d	121s 11d
Bar silver	16½d	16½d	20⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%	2%	4½%
Com paper	2	2	3¾@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	9	Sofia	8½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.33¾	$3.32¾	$4.8665
Cables	3.33⅞	3.32⅞	4.8665
Europe			
France—franc	.0390¼	.0390¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1386	.1385	.139
Italy—lira	.0512	.0512	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380	.2381	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1725	.1725	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0145½	.0145⅛	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0060	.0060	.129
Holland—florin	.4017	.4018	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1700	.1700	.1749
Norway—krone	.1717	.1716	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0060	.0060	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0816½	.0816	.193
Sweden—krona	.1817	.1816	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1924	.1924	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2125	.2123	*
Shanghai—tael	.2737½	.2725	*
India—rupee	.2533	.2526	.3650
Japan—yen	.2062½	.2050	.4984
Java—florin	.4025	.4026	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol.	.3887½	.3887½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0605	.0605	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9500	.9500	.9733
Peru—sol	.1700	.1700	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.4750	.4750	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8837½	.8825	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 3	Last Dec. 31
20	Am & Cont	4	4	4	4
296	Am T&T	104⅝	102¾	102⅞	104⅝
500	Andes Pet	6	6	6	
45	Big Sanf	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
67	Big Sanf pf	55	50	55	
17	Bos El	66½	66	66½	66
10	Bos & Alb	80	80	80	
27	B&M B sta	11¼	11¼	11¼	
35	B&M A sta	9	9	9	8
23	B&M B sta	11	11	11	10¼
5	Bro Durrell	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10	Brown pf	1½	1½	1½	1¼
80	Chi Junct pf	82	82	82	
118	E G&Fuel	5	5	5	
20	E G&F pf	53	53	53	53
65	Edison Elec	174	173	174	173½
25	Em Asso	5	5	5	5½
60	First Nat S	55⅝	53¾	53¾	54⅝
90	Gen Capital	14¾	14	14⅝	
69	Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11½	11½	
47	Georgia pf	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
200	Keweenah	.30	.25	.25	
85	Mass Util	2	2	2	
50	NE Tel	92½	92	92½	92½
50	New Riv pf	15	15	15	
300	Nipissing	1	1	1	
10	Pac Mills	7½	7½	7½	7½
395	Quincy Min	.50	.40	.40	.50
53	Stone Web	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
79	Swift Inter	15¼	15¼	15¼	
10	Torrington	30½	30½	30½	30½
100	Uni Found	1¼	1¼	1¼	
135	Uni Shoe	33½	33	33½	32½
50	Uni Shoe pf	31½	31½	31½	32
100	Utah Apex	.31	.31	.31	

SOUTH AFRICAN POUND LOWER

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Selling rate for the South African pound has declined this morning to 95 South African pounds for 100 pounds sterling, compared with 96 South African pounds per 100 pounds Saturday. The new rate is the equivalent of about $3.52 with sterling at present quotations. No buying rate has yet been received from South Africa.

REVENUE LOADINGS LOWER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The American Railway Association announces that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 24 were 494,560 cars, a decrease of 22,316 cars under the preceding week but an increase of 33,681 over the like week last year.

NEW PACIFIC SHIP PLANNED

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3—Gulf-Pacific Line (operated by Swayne & Hoyt, Ltd.) plans to construct another large freight and passenger steamship during 1933, at cost of $1,600,000. Officials told committee on industrial rehabilitation that the vessel probably will be built on the Pacific coast, and will operate out of San Francisco.

PACIFIC TEL. & TEL. CO.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company in 11 months to Nov. 30, 1932, failed to cover common dividends by $1,319,455, President Pillsbury states.

NORTH WESTERN SHOPS REHIRE 600

CHICAGO, Jan. 3—Local shops of Chicago & North Western will reëmploy 600 men today for work chiefly on freight-car repairing.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
3 Air Invest vtc	1½	1½	1½
†50 Alum Co Am	44	44	44
1 Alum Co Am pf	41¼	40½	40½
2 Am Cit P&LB	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Am Cyan B	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2 Am & Fgn P war	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Am G&E pf	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Am Light & T	17	17	17
4 Am Maracaibo	¼	¼	¼
8 Am Sup Power	4⅞	4½	4⅞
1 Arctur Rad Tube	1/16	1/16	1/16
1 Ark Nat Gas A	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 As G&E	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 As G&E war	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 Atlas Corp	7¼	7	7
1 Atlas Corp war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
B			
1 Blue Rid cv pf	29	29	29
1 Buf N&EP pf	21½	21½	21½
†25 Bunk Hill & S	15	15	15
C			
1 Can Marc Wire	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Carrier Corp	5	5	5
1 Cen St El	2½	2½	2½
29 Cities Service	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1 Cont Shar cv pf	⅝	⅝	⅝
8 Cord Corp	6½	6½	6½
6 Creole Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
E			
1 East Sta Pow	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
†50 East Util As A	21½	21½	21½
62 El Bond & Sh	18⅜	17⅞	18
2 El Bo & Sh 5 pf	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 Euro El A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Euro El deb rts	¼	¼	¼
F			
10 Falcon Lead	1/16	1/16	1/16
14 Fed Corp Stpd	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Fisk Rub	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Ford Mot Ltd	3	3	3
G			
2 Glen Alden	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
37 Goldman Sachs T	3⅜	3	3⅜
†10 Gt Atl & Pac nv(7b)	145½	145½	145½
1 Gulf Oil Pa	26½	26½	26½
H			
2 Holling Gold (¾b)	5½	5⅜	5½
54 Hudson Bay M&S	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Humble Oil	45	45	45
1 Hygrade Sylv	13½	13½	13½
†25 Ill P&L $6 pf (6)	32	32	32
I			
1 Inter Equit	7-16	7-16	7-16
L			
1 Lake Shore M (3b)	29½	29½	29½
1 Lehigh C&N (.80)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
4 Louis L & E	¾	¾	¾
M			
9 Mavis Bott A	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Mid West Util	3-16	3-16	3-16
2 Mount Prod (.80)	3	3	3
N			
1 Nat Bellas Hess	1	1	1
1 Nat Fuel G (1)	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Nat Investors	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
7 Nat Invest war	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1 Newmont Min	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
†25 NY Tel 6½s pf (6½)	115	115	115
5 Niag Hud Pow	15½	15⅛	15½
1 Niag Hud A war	⅞	⅞	⅞
7 Nipissing Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Nor Pipe L	5½	5½	5½
O			
12 Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
P			
1 Pac G&E 1 pf	24½	24½	24½
6 Pan-Am Airways	26⅜	26	26⅜
3 Pennroad	1½	1½	1½
18 Pioneer Gold	4	3¾	3¾
2 Pruden Inv	4	3⅞	3⅞
2 Pub Ut Hold war	⅛	⅛	⅛
Q			
50 Quaker Oats pf	111	111	111
S			
1 St Regis Pap	3	3	3
7 St Oil Ind	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1 Swift & Co	7½	7½	7½
1 Swift Int	14¾	14¾	14¾
T			
1 Taggart	1	1	1
2 Teck-Hugh G	3½	3½	3½
1 Tung-Sol Lamp	1½	1½	1½
U			
1 Unit Corp war	3	3	3
3 Unit Founders	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13 United Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 Unit Gas war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Unit Gas pf	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Un Lt & Pow A	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1 Un Lt & P cv pf	3⅝	3¼	3¼
1 U S & Int Sec	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 U S Elec Pow	1/16	1/16	1/16
1 U S Finish	¾	¾	¾
1 Unit Wall Paper	1½	1½	1½
1 Util Power & Lt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
W			
3 Wayne Pump	½	½	½
†25 West Cartridge pf	61	61	61
2 Wright Harg	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

DOMESTIC BONDS

	High	Low	12:30
3 Ala Pow 5s '51	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Ala Pow 4½s '67	75	75	75
4 Ala Wat S 5s A '57	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
2 Am G&E 5s 2028	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Am G & Pow 6s'39	27	27	27
3 Am Roll M 5s '48	46	46	46
2 Am Roll M 4½s'33	62¾	62¾	62¾
5 Appal El Pow 5s'56	91¾	91¾	91¾
10 Appal Pow 5s '41	103¾	103	103
4 As Elec 4½s '53	46	45⅝	45⅝
17 As G & E 5s '50	22⅞	22	22⅛
21 As G & S 5s '68	21⅞	21	21¼
144 As G & E 4½s '49 C	21¼	20½	21
1 Atlas Plyw 5½s'43	41	41	41
33 Balt & O RR 5sB'96	38¼	36½	36¾
8 Baldw Loc 5½s '33	83¾	83	83
2 Bell T Can 5s '55 A	97½	97½	97½
11 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	97⅝	97½	97⅝
1 Broad R P 5s'54 A	45	45	45
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '54	92	92	92
2 Can Nat SS 5s '55	90	90	90
5 Cen Ill P S 5s'56 E	75⅝	75½	75½
2 Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	75½	75½	75½
1 Cen Ill P S 4½s'67 F	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1 Cen P&L 5s '56	65½	65½	65½
1 Cen Pow 5s '57 D	74	74	74
1 Cen P S 5½s '49 xw	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3 Cen St El 5½s '54	41½	41¼	41½
1 Cen St El 5s 50S	41	41	41
15 Chi Dist E 4½s '70 A	81	80	81
5 Chi Ry cod 5s '27	51½	51½	51½
20 Cities Ser 5s '50	34⅝	34	34
2 Cit S Gas 5½s '42	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
8 Cit SG Pipe 6s '43	55	54½	54½
2 Cit S P&L 5½s '49	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝
1 Cit S Pw 5½s '52	37½	37½	37½
1 Clev El Ill 5s '39	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Comw'l Ed 5s '53 A	105⅛	105	105
3 Comw'l Ed 4s '81 F	90	90	90
15 Comw'l Sub 5½s'48A	80¼	80	80¼
1 Conn Div P 5s '52 A	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
11 Con GEL&P Ba 4s'81	99	98⅝	99
10 Con G Balt 4½s '54	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 A	25	25	25
1 Consum P 4½s '56	103	103	103
3 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	57½	57	57
20 Cont Oil 5½s '37	97	96¾	97
1 Crans Co 5s '40	69	69	69
3 Cudahy P 5½s '37	91½	91½	91½
1 Dayton P&L 5s '41	105	105	105
6 Det S Gas 6s '47 A	95	95	95
9 Dix Gulf G 6½s'37A	77	76⅝	77
4 Ed Ill 5s '35	103	103	103
1 Ed El Ill 5s '34	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Elec P&L 5s 2030	39	39	39
1 Fairb Morse 5s '42	48	48	48
1 Fed Water 5½s '54	33	33	33
1 Fisk R 5½s '31 cod	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
2 Fla P&L 5s '54	63	62¼	63
1 Fla P 5½s '79 A	58¾	58¾	58¾
6 Gary E&G 5s '34 A	72	71	72
2 Gatin P 5s '56	67	67	67
1 Gatin P 6s '41	47	47	47
1 Gatin P 6s '41 B	44½	44½	44½
1 Gen Mot Ac 5s '36	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '33	24	24	24
1 Gen Rayon 6s '48	23	23	23
1 Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	46	46	46
1 Gen W Wk 6s '44 B	13	13	13
2 Geo Pow 5s '67	85½	85½	85½
5 Gillette 5s '40	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Glidden Co 5½s '35	81	81	81
9 Great Nor P 5s '35	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4 Gulf St Ut 5s '56 A	75	75	75
2 Hall Pr 5½s '47 A	59	59	59
18 Ill Cen 4½s '34	36½	35	35
6 Ill Pw&L 5s '56 C	63	62¾	62¾
1 Ind & Mich 5s '55	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	26	26	26
15 Indnapls P&L 5s'57A	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
3 Insull Ut Inv 6s '40B	¾	¾	¾
16 Int P Sec 7s '57E	95	95	95
1 Int P Sec 6½s'55 C	87	87	87
3 Inters Pow 5s '57	60½	60¼	60½
1 Jer Cen P&L4½s'61C	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Jer Cen P&L 5s'47B	100	100	100
1 Jon&Laugh 5s '39	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Kan P&L 5s '57B	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Kresge 5s '45 ctf	85	85	85
7 Lehigh P S 6s 2026A	74	73¼	74
1 Lou P&L 5s '57	86	86	86
1 Metro Ed 5s '62 F	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Midland Val RR 5s	40	40	40
1 Mid W Ut 5s '33	8	8	8
1 Mid W Ut 5s '34	7¾	7¾	7¾
7 Mid W Ut 5s '35	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	99½	99½	99½
8 Mont LH&P 5s '51 A	94½	94½	94½
1 Narragansett 5s '57	102½	102½	102½
3 Narragan 5s '57 B	102	102	102
5 Natl El P 5s '78	2¾	2¾	2¾
5 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
4 N Eng G&E 5s '50	55⅞	55½	55½
1 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 N Eng Pow 5s '48	56¾	56¾	56¾
5 N Orl P S 4½s '35	57⅝	57	57⅝
11 NY P&Lt 4½s'67	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
47 NY St E&G 4½s'80	90	88	89
14 NY St G&E 5½s'62	100	99	100
1 Niag Fall P 6s'50	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 N Am L&P 5½s'56 A	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
1 N Oh P&L 5½s'51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Nor Oh Tr&L 5s'56	94	94	94
2 Nor St P 4½s'61	94¼	94	94¼
2 Ogden Gas 5s '45	100	100	100
6 Ohio Edis 5s '60	96¾	96¾	96¾
9 Ohio Pow 4½s'56 D	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Okla G&E 5s '50	88¼	88¼	88¼
7 Pac G&E 4½s'57 E	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
5 Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	100	99¾	100
3 Pac G&E 5s '55 D	105	105	105
2 Pac P&L 5s '55	65¼	65¼	65¼
2 Palmer Louis 6s '38	81	81	81
4 Pen C P&L 4½s '77	73	72⅝	72⅝
4 P Dock & Ware 6s'49	30	30	30
1 Pen O P&L 4½s'54A	101½	101½	101½
6 Pen Pow 5s '56	101½	100¾	101½
1 Pen Tel Cor 5s'60 C	95	95	95
1 Pen Wat&P 5s '40	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Pen W&P 4½s'6 B	100	100	100
1 Peo Gas L&C 6s'57 C	105	105	105
1 Phila El 5s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Phila El P 5½s '72	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Portland G&C 5s'40	96	95½	96
1 Proctr&Gamb 4½s'47	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Pb Sv N Ill 4½s'80E	85½	85½	85½
9 Pb Sv N Ill6½s'37G	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Pb Sv Subs 5½s'49A	73	73	73
5 Pug Sd P&L4½s'50D	60¾	60¾	60¾
8 Safe Har W 4½s'79	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Shaw W&P 4½s'70D	56¾	56¾	56¾
3 SEP&L 6s 2025 A	69½	69½	69½
8 So Cal Ed 5s'54	104½	104½	104½
1 So Ind Ry 4s'51	38	38	38
1 Southrn Nat G 6s'44	42¼	42¼	42¼
3 So'west G&E 5s'57A	77	77	77
1 So'west L&P 5s'57A	65	65	65
4 So'west Nat G 6s'45	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 So W Pub Su 6s'45	67¼	67¼	67¼
6 Stand G&E 6s'35	59	59	59
1 Stand Inv 5½s'39	68	68	68
1 Stand Inv 5s'37	68	68	68
1 Stand Tel 5½s'43	31½	31½	31½
2 Sun Pipe Line 5s'40	96	96	96
1 Superpr Ill 6s'61	88½	88½	88½
12 Swift & Co 5s'44	103	102½	103
1 Tex City Gas 5s'48	47	47	47
3 Tex P&L 5s'56	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
25 Toledo Ed 5s'62	97¼	97	97⅛
5 Ulen & Co 6s'44	15	15	15
1 Un Gulf Cor 5s'50	101½	101½	101½
1 Union Term 5s'42	91½	91½	91½
1 U S Rub 6½s'33	100	100	100
2 U S Rub 6½s'35	38	38	38
1 Van Camp Pg 6s'48	20	20	20
3 Virg El&P 5s'55 A	98	97¾	98
1 Virg Pub S 6s '46	57	57	57
1 West News Del 6s '44	27	27	27
1 Wis Minn L&P 5s '44	80	80	80

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	12:30
1 Bogota Mtg Bk 7s '47	28	28	28
2 Bogota MgBk7s47nw	28	28	28
3 Cent Bk Ger6s'52A	44½	44½	44½
1 Cent Ger Pow6s'34	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 Danish Con 5½s '55	75	75	75
11 Danzig Port 6½s '52	43½	41	43½
1 Ercole M El 6½s'53 A	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
2 Europ Mg 7s '67 C	33	33	33
10 Fin R M Bk 6s'61	38	38	38
5 Ger C Mun 6s '47	54¾	54¾	54¾
7 Gesfuerel 6s '53	63½	63½	63½
5 Hamburg El 5½s '38	63½	63½	63½
5 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	75	75	75
4 Medellin Col 7s '51	27½	27½	27½
1 Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	18	18	18
15 Prussia El 6s '54	60¼	59½	60¼
5 Russ 6½s ctf N C 19	2	2	2
2 Sauda Falls 5s '55 A	103	103	103
16 Saxon P Wks 6s '37	61½	60	61½
6 Stinnes 7s '36	56½	56	56
29 Terni Elec 6½s '53	70¼	70	70

†—Actual sales.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Consols for money today were 74⅝, De Beers 5⅜ and Rand Mines 4⅝. Money was ½ and discount rates—short bills, ¾@⅞, and three-month bills, ⅞@1 per cent.

MACHINERY OUTLOOK FOR 1933

Year-end statements of machinery builders and distributors in the leading industrial centers indicate little expectation of much business improvement in 1933, says the "American Machinist."

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The World's Business

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—There are as many theories about the fall in prices, which closed the year at 35 per cent under the level obtaining in June, 1929, as there are economists. Nearly all economists, however, are agreed that the fault is not with the price system, as Technocracy alleges, but with its lubrication. In other words, the cause is monetary.

Basically, the lubricant is gold. Prior to 1930 almost the entire world had chosen it to be the standard for valuing all other commodities. That meant two things: gold was given a fixed price and all other commodities were valued in terms of gold. Moreover, it had been chosen as the medium of exchange.

The reasons for its choice for this twin function were many. At the moment I do not recall them all, but I know that they all end in "ability." One was exchangeability or redeemability; a person could always obtain the metal for his goods and services, if he wanted it. This would occur when he sought "safety." This quality has been gradually encroached upon by the growth of modern commerce. Exchanges of goods and services have developed mightily. The "market" in which people do business nowadays is coterminous with the world itself, as, for instance, in the exchange of Malayan rubber for New England shoes. Yet the need for a pari passu growth of the commodity necessary to finance or "mediate" these exchanges could not be met by gold. What happened was that starting with the bill of exchange we began to rely upon promises to pay gold and made them just as valid as gold itself. In 1929 check money, or bank promises, were 15 times as great as the gold into which it was exchangeable; bonds amounted to even more.

Promise Values Topple

In 1929 people began to doubt the validity of their holdings of promises and sold them. The reasons they would give for their action would be various, but in the final analysis it was dictated by the increasing difficulty of finding customers for the increasing output of goods and services. Doubt breeds doubt. More and more people disposed of their promises, especially those that did not fall due for many years hence, or those whose backing was farthest away from tangible values. In return they obtained currency, which they put into short-term promises given by institutions with unimpeachable credit standing, such as Treasury notes. In some cases they were so full of fear that they exchanged them into gold. When too many people tried to obtain gold, the country affected had to go off the gold standard.

Naturally, in a world of eager sellers and reluctant buyers, all kinds of promises toppled in price, and further depressed the price of goods and services, which were that much harder to obtain because of the great loss of promise money. Banks made the loss of money greater by themselves calling or selling their holdings of promises. According to the National Industrial Conference Board, three-quarters of the loans and investments made by the banks since the post-war collapse have been wiped out. Note that this money has been "wiped out." Since the banks originate much of our promise money, the use of the phrase is understandable. Moreover, those people with money holdings started to slow down their purchases. Both events gave the commodity price level an accelerated push downward.

Talk of Displacing Gold

At such a time gold should have helped to restore equilibrium. Bear in thought that, with this decline in commodity prices, one commodity, gold, was all the time appreciating in relation to other commodities, because it is the only one whose price stands still. A boom should therefore have started long ago in gold production, and in sufficient quantities to fill in the enormous quantity of credit money which was being wiped out, and so to rehabilitate the commodity price level. But the result lagged such a long way behind the need that mental deflation succeeded financial deflation.

Some thinkers say that the lack of enough gold to support the promise or credit system is witness to the lapse in that quality which gold was once held to possess, namely, exchangeability. They talk about the possibility of putting wheat or steel or kilowatts in place of gold. In other words, they would buttress faith in promises with some commodity which is easily obtainable whenever faith shows a tendency to break down, with depressing results on the price level. Others are more concerned with the rehabilitation of confidence until it is relied upon completely without benefit of gold. These are what are called the managed money advocates, of whom Mr. J. M. Keynes is probably the most notable.

None of these reformers, however, thinks that the price system should be abolished. They are intent upon its proper lubrication.

BUYING POWER OF DOLLAR AGAIN RISES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar for the week ended Dec. 30 were 57.6 and $1.737, compared with 58.5 and $1.709 the preceding week. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Pur. Pow.
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—Dec. (low	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	99.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.3	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—Average	71.4	140.4
1932—January	65.0	153.8
February	63.7	156.9
March	63.1	158.5
April	62.2	160.8
May	61.0	163.6
June	59.6	167.9
July	60.4	165.6
August	61.8	161.9
September	62.7	159.6
October	61.1	163.6
November	60.2	165.7
December†	58.5	170.9
December*	57.6	173.6

†Week ended Dec. 23. *Week ended Dec. 30.

ROOSEVELT BILL ASKS $1,000,000,000 TAX FOR FARMER

Would Place Burden on Processers to Raise Crop Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—A farm relief measure, intended by President-Elect Roosevelt to be the opening wedge of his attack on the forces of economic stagnation, was reported to the House today backed by the Democratic leadership.

It is designed to put more than $1,000,000,000 into the pockets of the farmers, thereby restoring the purchasing power of the agricultural population and the demand for manufactured goods necessary to start the wheels of industry whirling at top speed once more.

The bill, drafted under instructions from Governor Roosevelt to his party leaders in Congress, aims specifically at restoration of farm commodity prices to the same parity with other prices that they enjoyed during the pre-war period.

The bill, briefly, undertakes to raise the price of hogs, wheat, cotton and tobacco to a point bearing the same relation to the general commodity price level that they bore in the pre-war period, and it would be accomplished by a processing tax levied on millers, meat packers, textile weavers and tobacco factories. Receipts from the tax would be paid to all farmers actually reducing their acreage by one-fifth on the domestically consumed portion of their crops. It is estimated that hog raisers would receive $480,000,000, wheat growers $336,000,000, cotton growers $160,000,000, and tobacco growers $30,000,000.

Although the plan would amount to a consumers' tax of about $1,000,000,000 on the city population its sponsors justify it on the ground that the farmer is relatively in a worse economic condition today than the city dweller, and that the burden should be eqalized.

Opposition comes largely from the processers, many of whom have testified that they doubted their ability to pass on the tax to the consumer and their fear that if forced to bear it themselves, they would be driven out of business.

The plan would go into effect 30 days after enactment. It would remain in force for an experimental period of one year, after which it could be extended for an additional year at the discretion of the President.

Japanese Forces Enter China Proper

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese declared, clashes occurred which culminated in general fighting and occupation of the city. Chinese spokesmen continue to be noncommittal regarding the alleged passage of the secret resolution, but admit that vigorous defense measures were ordered not only at Shanhaikwan, but everywhere, and that further Japanese aggression will be strongly resisted.

A Japanese legation spokesman insisted that the Shanhaikwan incident will be strictly localized after Chinese withdrawal has been completed. A Japanese military attaché at Peiping, however, visited Marshal Chang on Monday night and demanded that Marshal Chang assume responsibility for the incident and offer assurances against further "positive action." Marshal Chang referred this demand to Nanking and it is understood that Nanking instructed him to ignore the demand and offer the best resistance possible if the Japanese advance further inside the Great Wall.

It is generally believed tha the Japanese will not advance at present beyond Shanhaikwan. The Japanese declare that their forces totaled only 2600, whereas the Chinese troops numbered 50,000.

Japanese destroyers assisted in the Shanhaikwan bombardment, which caused considerable damage and civilian casualties. The Chinese officially stated that the occupation of Shanhaikwan marks a new phase in the Sino-Japanese conflict, being an invasion, and perhaps permanent occupation, of the territory within China proper, opening the way for indefinite aggression.

The Japanese military at Tientsin have ordered all Japanese civilians in the Great Wall area to evacuate to Japan until "operations against Jehol are completed," indicating that the occupation of Shanhaikwan is merely the first phase of a campaign in Jehol.

Japan Throws Blame For New Fighting On Operations of Chinese

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 3—Headquarters of the Kwantung army in Manchuria have issued a statement explaining the Shanhaikwan fighting. They said that the challenging attitude of the Chinese has been increasing for some days, and culminated at 9 p. m. on Sunday, when Chinese attacked the Japanese Manchukuo gendarmerie office at the Shanhaikwan railway station with bombs and rifles. Following the attack, a Japanese detachment proceeded to the south gate to demand an explanation, but it was greeted with rifle fire, a sublieutenant being killed and two soldiers wounded.

On receipt of the news, headquarters dispatched one company of infantry to Shanhaikwan, also certain other units to the frontier. The navy simultaneously dispatched two warships from Port Arthur. The Chinese fired on a Japanese scouting plane, which retaliated by dropping two small bombs at Shanhaikwan. After serious fighting, the Japanese apparently occupied the whole of Shanhaikwan at 8 p. m. on Monday, after a Japanese military attaché at Peiping had warned Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang to withdraw his forces. Marshal Chang apparently agreed as the Japanese received a Chinese request to cease firing at 7:50 p. m., which was done. There was little fighting last night.

Negotiations for an amicable settlement started today between the Sino-Japanese representatives. The statement alleges that "the clash, like previous similar fights, can only be attributed to continued encouragement of the anti-Japanese and anti-Manchukuo movement by the Chinese Government." While it is not believed that the fighting will spread, "if any grave consequences result from these recurring incidents, the Chinese Government must be held solely responsible."

The Japanese won a strong position outside the south gate of Shanhaikwan yesterday noon, with the aid of the Japanese warships, which shelled the Chinese positions, after which Japanese infantry and cavalry continued advancing to the southwest along the railway.

The Navy Department announced that three warships from Port Arthur and one from Tsingtao were ordered to stand by off Shanhaikwan and Chinwangtao. Likewise certain units at the Sasebo naval base were ordered to be ready for emergency duty.

The War Office announced that every effort is being made to prevent fighting spreading inside the Great Wall, where, it is realized, there would be danger of involving foreign detachments, including the American regiment at Tientsin and British forces at Tientsin and Tongshan.

The statement said that the army realizes the extensive interest of the powers in the Tientsin and Peiping area. No additional troops are to be sent from Japan.

Weekday Radiocasts Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Bosotn, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Series," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, auspices of Manager of Committees on Publication.

TROY, N. Y. — Second Monday each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, auspices Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, auspices Committee on Publication for New York.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich. — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursdays, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jacksonville, direction Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla.—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m, auspices Committee on Publication for Florida.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, auspices Committee on Publication for Illinois.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, auspices Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, auspices Second Church of Christ, Scientist, direction Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Paducah, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, auspices Committee on Publication for Missouri.

OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, auspices Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-220m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m, auspices Christian Science Churches and Societies of Colorado, direction Committee on Publication for Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO—Mondays and Thursdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m, auspices Committee on Publication for Northern California.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m, auspices Committee on Publication for British Columbia.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

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Robert Stanby Clifton, Millers Place, L. I., N. Y.
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MONDAY

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Mrs. A. Isabel Walton, Lewiston, Maine.

MONCTON ELECTS BLAKENY

MONCTON, N. B., Jan. 3 (AP)—Mr. C. H. Blakeny was reëlected Mayor of Moncton yesterday by a majority of 689 votes over his nearest opponent, W. E. McMonagle, in a three cornered fight, the third candidate being Budd A. Taylor, a former Mayor.

Statistical Survey of 1932 Shows Tremendous Deflation

Stock, Bond and Commodity Prices, Railway Traffic, Bank Deposits, Industrial Production and Foreign Trade Have Acute Drops From Year Ago

A lean record of material achievement has been written in the past twelvemonth. Following the pronounced dips of 1930 and 1931, the statistics of 1932 have plumbed new depths of production and price. Volume and value have tumbled alike. The year makes a sorry showing as to what was done, and with it was "worth" after the doing.

In Wall Street

The stock market has mirrored it as usual. It was the same stock market which in 1929 traded in 1,125,000,000 shares and in 1932 in only about 425,000,000. In the former year it wrote the famous high of 381.17 for the industrial average, and in July of 1932 it wrote a low of 41.22—off just 89.2 per cent. One of the many "false dawns" of the last three years sent it up again to nearly 80 in early September.

But once again it could not hold the tempo in either price or volume, and receded to a bit under 56 in early December and in a dull and dragging final month held between that level and 60, waiting for an impetus or promise which business or politics, national or international, did not yet seem ready to supply.

Much the same story was told by the still more crucial bond average—at the same time that short-term money was so profuse and its rates so low. That bond average, which for three preceding years had held within three or four points of par, dipped as low as 65.78 on June 1 of this last year, reflecting the fundamental credit uneasiness, and after a rally across 83 in August, under reconstruction stimuli, it managed to hold only between 75 and 80, the balance of the year.

Production and Prices

Meanwhile American business plodded along at a slow pace, with meager profits on continually sagging prices. Production held low, as commodity indices almost steadily sagged. During the year the Irving Fisher commodity index, which was 93 at the end of 1929, receded pretty steadily from 66.3 at the beginning to 57.6 at the end of the twelvemonth; that meant a jump in the purchasing power of the dollar at wholesale from $1.507 to $1.737 within a year—a factor of social as well as economic significance as bearing on cost of living and wage scales as well as productive costs.

Losses in Rail Business

The national slackening in output and the transportation as well as sale of goods was almost monotonously recorded. The railroads, which had their financing and credit as well as competition troubles, as just reflected in their further plea for relief, faced a steady shrinkage in both traffic and earnings.

How traffic has melted and earnings have vanished is made painfully clear by a probable drop in gross for the year to about $3,150,000,000, from $4,236,000,000 in 1931, which itself had shown a marked drop from $5,340,000,000 in 1930 and from no less than $6,300,000,000 in 1929. Here is a cutting in half in three years. Similarly the net earnings which fell from $1,250,000,000 in 1929 to $885,000,000 in 1930 and to $531,000,000 in 1931 receded further in 1932 to about $325,000,000.

The volume of freight showed a correspondingly sharp decrease in 1932 of slightly over 9,000,000 cars, or nearly 25 per cent, from 1931, which itself was off some 8,600,000 cars from 1930, and that year was about 7,000,000 cars below 1929. Thus in three years there has been a fall of 24,728,000 or almost 47 per cent in cars loaded with revenue freight.

The same picture is shown in greatly decreased passenger miles. These at 16,775,000,000 for 1932 were off 23.4 per cent from 1931 and a shade more than 46 per cent lower than in 1929, or just about the same relative loss as in freight. From the record peak of 1920 the passenger loss is no less than almost 65 per cent. Here are plainly visible the ravages of auto, bus and truck competition.

Yet there was a slight gleam of betterment in the railroad picture as the year ended, apart from Reconstruction Finance Corporation aid and from that requested from surcharge extension. Traffic had shown a slight but distinct upturn in the latter half of December. Moreover, during the year the railroads succeeded in getting a progressively better control of expenses. Thus in the first quarter of 1932 gross ran about 23 per cent under a year before and net over 28 per cent less, whereas during the late fall an 18 per cent loss in gross led to less than a 4 per cent decrease in net.

Sharp Auto Contraction

The repressive forces of deflation, however, manifested themselves acutely also in the automobile business. The number of new passenger cars produced was reduced by 40 per cent, or from 2,030,000 in 1931 to about 1,205,000. Here again it is necessary to go back to 1930 and 1929 to realize how dismal is the comparison. The latest total of not much over 1,200,000 cars contrasts with not far short of 3,000,000 in 1930 and with almost 4,800,000 in 1929.

The steel industry has supplied an extreme example of near starvation in 1932, with mill and foundry output during most of the year close to its irreducible minimum, with prices low and with profits quite nonexistent generally. As reflecting this almost complete lack of animation, the steel ingot production rate, which ranged during the first quarter of the year mostly between 20 and 23 per cent of capacity and held generally well under 20 per cent during the summer, sank further to about a 15 per cent average during the last quarter, and closed the year at about 13 per cent.

An aggregate production of only about 8,500,000 tons of iron for the year is considerably less than half the 1931 total, and contrasts sadly with nearly 32,000,000 tons in 1930 and over 42,000,000 tons in 1929. Similarly a steel ingot output of only about 13,100,000 tons is but little more than half of the 1931 total of nearly 25,500,000 tons and contrasts sharply with the nearly 40,000,000 tons of 1930 and the almost 55,000,000 of 1929. It measures the difference between an operating rate of 40 per cent to almost 60 per cent in 1931, and the average of less than 20 per cent this past year.

Commerce and Clearings off

It would be almost monotonous to recount the many other evidences of shrunken activities and values of 1932. Our total commerce, for example, as reflecting severe declines in both volume and unit values, shows a total for exports and imports of only a little over $3,000,000,000, compared with about $4,500,000,000 in 1931, over $6,900,000,000 in 1930, and no less than $9,650,000,000 in 1929.

Bank clearings for the country in 1932 were off some 37 per cent to the low total of about $257,000,000,000. This is less than half the total of $542,000,000,000 in 1930, and not much more than a third of the $727,000,000,000 total of 1929.

Easy Money, Smaller Bank Totals

A steady easing in certain departments of the money market continued through the year, leading to some extraordinarily low rates on call and time and on commercial paper in New York in the latter part of the year. Brokers' loans also generally continued their steady downward trend below $400,000,000, or far below the peak of $6,804,000,000 in October, 1929.

How greatly the aggregate of business done by the banks in 1932 was reduced is also very evident from the statistics in the comptroller's condition report of September 30 on the shrinkage in national bank resources, deposits and loans. The contrast tells its own story as between the $17,682,000,000 of national bank deposits in 1932 and the $22,775,000,000 at the end of 1929, or the $9,919,000,000 of loans in 1932 and the $15,150,000,000 at the close of 1929.

What happened statistically in 1932 is indicated in the following record, compiled by the Boston News Bureau, with occasional estimates covering brief periods near the year-end, and quotations as near as possible thereto.

	1932	1931	1930
TRANSPORTATION			
Railroad gross	$3,150,000,000	$4,236,587,349	$5,343,665,634
Net op income	324,000,000	531,095,960	884,856,142
Rev tons 1 mile	257,000,000,000	340,148,000,000	383,449,588,491
Passenger 1 mile	16,775,000,000	21,899,000,000	26,814,824,535
Freight car orders*	3,280	12,662	43,650
Carloadings	†27,293,469	37,272,371	45,887,413
*Domestic orders only	†First 50 weeks 1932		
Passenger autos prod*	1,205,000	2,030,532	2,910,187
Trucks*	245,000	435,784	599,991
Auto retail financing	$580,000,000	$950,329,535	$1,229,965,225
Auto wholesale financing	360,000,000	554,440,655	661,525,041

*United States and Canada.

	1932	1931	1930
MONEY AND BANKING			
Brokers' loans at year-end:			
Stock Exchange	(a) $337,612,558	$587,159,813	$1,893,612,890
Fed Res Bk	394,000,000	591,000,000	1,926,000,000
N Y call money	1%	3½%	3½%
Time money	½@¾%	3@4%	2½@3%
Comm paper	1¼@1½%	3¼@4%	2¾@3%
N Y F R rate	2½%	3½%	2%
Bk England rate	2%	6%	3%
Money in circ	$5,687,000,000	$5,646,722,888	$4,890,123,348
Per cap circ	$45.96	$45.34	$39.41
No nat bks	(b) 6,085	6,373	7,038
Nat bk resources	(b) $22,565,995,000	$24,662,286,000	$28,799,684,000
Nat bk deps	(b) 17,681,917,000	19,244,347,000	22,871,646,000
Nat bk loans	(b) 9,919,603,000	11,921,389,000	14,362,039,000
Report mem bks deps	17,794,000,000	18,127,000,000	21,273,000,000
Fed Res tot res	3,321,553,000	3,155,023,000	3,081,517,000
Fed Res bk credit	2,168,000,000	2,202,000,000	1,373,000,000
Bills disctd	267,382,000	1,024,133,000	251,398,000
Bills bot open mkt	33,307,000	326,975,000	363,844,000
U S Govt secs	1,850,737,000	803,228,000	729,467,000
Fed Res notes	2,735,458,000	2,613,104,000	1,663,538,000
Fed Res tot deps	2,563,238,000	2,480,109,000	2,517,133,000
Fed Res ratio	62.7%	61.9%	73.7%
Bkrs acceptances	(a) $719,551,303	$974,059,350	$1,555,966,201
Bank suspensions	1,444	2,323	1,345
Deps suspended bks	$710,000,000	$1,691,510,000	$864,715,000
Nat debt	(a) 20,806,014,000	17,825,618,943	16,026,086,655
Monetary gold	4,505,000,000	4,460,099,000	4,593,411,000

(a) November 30. (b) September 30.

	1932	1931	1930
CLEARINGS, TRADING AND FINANCING			
(a) U S clearings	$257,100,000	$410,338,166	$542,243,060
(a) N Y clearings	150,620,000	263,270,393	347,109,528
(a) Boston clearings	10,553,707	18,373,439	23,080,468
Debits individual accounts:			
United States	$324,000,000,000	$481,357,000,000	$661,957,000,000
New York	169,000,000,000	263,836,000,000	384,460,000,000
Boston	12,597,000,000	17,346,000,000	22,074,000,000
20 rys av high	41.30	111.58	157.94
20 rys av low	13.23	31.42	91.65
20 rys Dec. 31	25.90	33.63	96.58
30 indus high	88.78	194.36	294.07
30 indus low	41.22	73.79	157.51
30 indus Dec. 31	59.93	77.90	164.58
20 utilities high	36.11	73.40	108.62
20 utilities low	16.53	30.55	55.14
20 utilities Dec. 31	27.50	31.41	60.80
20 coppers high	13.58	25.12	53.74
20 coppers low	4.25	8.26	18.11
20 coppers Dec. 31	6.28	8.76	19.11
40 bonds av high	83.26	93.76	97.70
40 bonds av low	65.78	73.36	92.83
40 bonds Dec 31	77.74	77.77	95.20
N Y stock sales, shs	425,234,294	576,765,412	810,038,161
N Y bond sales	$2,922,903,000	$3,050,608,850	$2,763,567,550
Million-share days	183	256	283
Boston sales, shs	10,299,500	12,907,700	15,251,177
N Y Curb, sales, shs	58,010,000	112,979,500	222,270,065

(a) 000 omitted.

	1932	1931	1930
COMMERCE			
Mdse exports U S	$1,616,000,000	$2,423,723,000	$3,843,181,000
Mdse imports U S	1,436,000,000	2,089,748,000	3,060,908,000
Exc mdse exports	179,600,000	333,976,000	782,273,000
Gold exps, U S	810,000,000	466,794,000	115,967,000
Gold imps, U S	340,000,000	612,119,000	396,054,000
Excess gold exports	470,000,000	*145,325,000	*280,087,000
Silver exports	13,500,000	26,485,000	54,157,000
Silver imports	19,950,000	28,664,000	42,761,000
Excess silver exps	*6,450,000	*2,179,000	11,396,000

*Excess imports.

	1932	1931	1930
AGRICULTURAL			
Corn, bu	2,908,045,000	2,567,306,000	2,059,641,000
Wheat, bu	726,831,000	900,219,000	857,427,000
Oats, bu	1,242,437,000	1,117,970,000	1,276,035,000
Potatoes, bu	356,589,000	375,310,000	333,936,000
Tobacco, lbs	1,033,330,000	1,604,226,000	1,647,377,000
Cotton, bales	12,727,000	17,096,000	13,932,000
Apples, bu	139,156,000	202,415,000	153,324,000
Farm gross income	$5,300,000,000	$6,955,000,000	$9,403,000,000
Farm net income	1,990,000,000	2,621,000,000	3,553,000,000
Val agric capital	30,600,000,000	44,339,000,000	58,249,000,000
MINERALS			
Gold production U S	$52,500,000	$49,527,200	$47,247,600
World gold	487,000,000	459,104,453	430,724,934
Transvaal	230,000,000	224,863,607	221,526,636
Canada	61,000,000	55,715,121	43,557,064
Silver U S oz	19,500,000	30,822,042	50,627,243
Silver world, oz	142,000,000	192,709,971	248,708,426
Silver, price	24⅜c	30¼c	31⅛c
IRON AND STEEL			
Iron prod, tons	8,500,000	18,426,354	31,752,169
Steel ingots, tons	13,100,000	25,428,922	39,595,268
World steel, tons	49,160,000	68,108,000	93,057,000
Steel rails, tons	350,000	1,157,751	1,873,233
Steel billets, ton	$26	$29	$30
Steel bars, lb	1.60c	1.60c	1.60c
Iron, ton Pitts	$16.89	$17.76	$17.76
U S Steel oper loss	$14,000,000	*$46,483,999	*$157,710,232
U S Steel net loss	$71,000,000	*$13,038,141	*$104,421,571
U S Steel def af divs	$77,000,000	$49,165,485	*$18,836,097
U S S orders, tons	†1,963,301	2,735,353	3,943,596
Iron Age steel av	1.948c	2.052c	2.121c
Iron Age iron av	$13.56	$14.79	$15.90

*Profits and surplus. †November 30.

	1932	1931	1930
MISCELLANEOUS			
Building 37 states	$2,408,000,000	$3,092,849,500	$4,523,114,600
Cement, bbls	78,350,000	124,570,700	160,905,310
Electric kw. hours	82,150,000,000	91,727,390,100	95,936,087,200
Anthracite, tons	49,700,000	59,645,652	69,384,837
Bituminous, tons	304,500,000	378,110,000	461,630,000
Lumber output, feet	5,453,000,000	9,395,766,000	13,932,156,000
Lumber shipments, feet	12,754,000,000	10,286,045,710	13,409,143,240
Shoe output, pairs	315,000,000	316,239,809	304,169,748
Cotton spindles	(a) 31,464,872	33,326,526	35,367,102
Active spindles	(a) 24,349,506	24,637,864	25,525,820
Pneumatic casings	32,800,000	38,992,220	53,536,000
Inner tubes	33,900,000	40,048,552	55,817,000
Sales 41 chain stores	$3,150,000,000	$3,643,963,329	$3,864,474,367
Sears, Roebuck sales	(b) 280,000,000	347,209,054	390,382,107
Mont Ward sales	(b) 177,000,000	219,361,585	272,319,625
Failures	33,755	28,285	26,355
Failures(liabilities	$1,212,000,000	$736,309,102	$668,283,842
Dep Labor price index	*63.9	68.6	79.6
Fisher price index	(c) 57.6	66.3	79.0
Purch power dollar	(c) $1.737	$1.499	$1.266
Annalist price index	(d) 84.4	95.9	115.6
Annalist bus index	*59.9	65.5	76.1
F. R. prod index	*65.0	74.0	82.0
F. R. pay roll index	*41.8	55.9	73.7
Dep. Labor pay roll index	*38.6	50.9	67.4
Dep. labor pay roll index	*38.6	50.9	67.4

(a) Nov. 30. (b) One month estimated. (c) Dec. 30. (d) Dec. 27. *November.

Turkey-for-Turks Plan to Aid Idle

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Nationalist Turkey's movement to force 10,000 more foreigners out of jobs in Istanbul is viewed as being in accord with the Turkey-for-Turks policy inaugurated in 1923, when 1,200,000 Greeks were moved to Greece in exchange for a half million Moslems who were living in Greece.

That was the greatest mass movement of population in modern times with the exception of the migration of Chinese farmers into Manchuria which prior to 1929 approximated 1,500,000 yearly.

The latest movement to make jobs for Turks provides for the expulsion of foreign waiters, bootblacks, grocers, musicians, cabaret performers, janitors, gardeners lawyers, engineers, chemists, dentists, and doctors. Most of the foreigners in the lower categories are Greeks, but many Germans and Armenians are among the professional men.

BOSTON EXPLORER LECTURES IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Col. Charles Wellington Furlong of Boston recently delivered an address before the Royal Geographical Society dealing with some of the chief scientific results of his expeditions through Tierra del Fuego and the Fuegian archipelago. Many new and interesting facts were brought out in connection with the plant life of Fuegia, the vegetation zones and the great rain forests. The explorer expressed interesting theories regarding primitive tribes, and his records of Yahgan songs proved them to be the most primitive Amerindian music known.

Colonel Furding portrayed the difficulties of travel through the boggy sub-antarctic jungle with horses which, because of the soft ground, had elonged hoofs which curled up at the ends like old-fashioned skates. He drew a vivid picture of the effect of the blight of civilization on these primitive tribes, showing how the Yahgans within sixty years had decreased from 2500 to less than 50, and were now almost extinct.

REICH LEADERS CALL FOR TRUST AND CONFIDENCE

New Year Speeches Avoid Treaty Revision, but Defend Militia

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 3—A new international order based upon "confidence and trust" was pleaded for by President von Hindenburg in the traditional exchange of New Year's speeches Sunday, while at the same time the Chancellor, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, pledged Germany's efforts to bring about "genuine general disarmament."

The Reich's two highest political figures, speaking before the diplomatic corps in Chancellory Hall where the Congress of Berlin was held in 1878, joined in expressions of satisfaction at the release of Germany's reparations burden and recognition of its rights to equal military status.

General von Schleicher, however, went further in urging militia service for German youth as a means of overcoming much of the domestic tension. His references to international affairs are interpreted as notably soft spoken, especially the absence of any references to extensive revision of the Treaty of Versailles. But generally, the Chancellor gave clear indication that Germany accepts fully its diplomatic victories of recent months by pushing for the right to the military training of its youth.

Genuine Disarmament

"Germany has returned to the Disarmament Conference to carry through genuine general disarmament and to win for ourselves that equal security which every other land enjoys," he said.

"If we succeed in winning for German youth the right to real service," he said, "through the framework of a militia, then a great step toward the settlement of domestic misunderstanding and the establishment of peace within our country will be attained. To further this domestic peace is our highest aim."

General von Schleicher's reference to a militia illuminates not only his known desire to change the character of the Reichswehr and make more widespread military training again the defensive strength of Germany, but also his opinion that conscription offers an antidote to private political armies. He expressed hope that other nations would unite in following the road to economic common sense during the coming year.

Economic Problems Stressed

President von Hindenburg in his address to the diplomatic corps and his reply to General von Schleicher underlined economic problems pressing for solution.

"A new order of international relationship is needed on a large scale," he said, "if living conditions are to be made bearable for our people. The economic crisis can only be overcome by mutual confidence and trust."

The President pictured international relations with the removal of the reparations barrier and the solution of equality as clearing the way for economic recovery. He emphasized the hope that the "new year will see the realization of this principle (equality) and thereby bring progress toward foreign and domestic peace."

Capt. Wilhelm Goering, Fascist president of the Reichstag, was not present at the diplomatic reception, and his absence was explained on political rather than on personal grounds. Meanwhile Herr Adolf Hitler in a New Year message to his party declared the Fascist movement, "which constitutes the sole help of Germany's future," offers no compromise with its political enemies. Herr Hitler criticizes rearmament equality talk, urging attention to the cleaning up of the domestic situation, blaming Communists, Socialists and pacifists for the Reich's internal decay.

Hoover Asks Real Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

organized minority. It has aroused the paid propagandists. All these vested officials, vested habits, organized propaganda groups, are in favor of every item of reorganization except that which affects the bureau or the activity in which they are specially interested.

"No proposed change is so unimportant that it is not bitterly opposed by someone. In the aggregate, these directors of vested habits surround Congress with a confusing fog of opposition. Meantime, the inchoate voice of the public gets nowhere but to sear at 'bureaucracy.'"

Any real reorganization sensibly carried out will sooner or later embrace the very orders I have issued. For instance, the consolidation of all agencies into one coordinated public works function has been recommended by every study of the subject all these years. Every other advanced government on earth has a definite public works department or division.

Avoidance of Waste

No private business and no other government would tolerate the division of its construction work into over 20 authorities in 12 different departments and establishments, as is the case of our Government. It is only by consolidation that duplication and waste of a multitude of offices and officials can be eliminated. It is the only way that the public can know what is going on in this branch of government. They can only be brought under the limelight if they are concentrated in one place.

It is the only way to further reduce logrolling and personal politics in these appropriations. The opposition to placing rivers and harbors work and a lot of independent activities into such a consolidation has been constant for years. The excuse that the services of the army engineers in the direction of such work will be sacrificed is untrue under the plan I have instituted.

No other government and no good government would tolerate merchant marine activities separated over seven departments or independent establishments. The same can be said as to public health, education, land utilization, etc. Altogether I have directed that 58 boards, commissions and bureaus should be consolidated into nine divisions.

Further Steps Needed

There are still others to be consolidated. Many regulatory functions now in the departments should be transferred to the Federal Trade and other regulating commissions. The financial and economic functions relating to agriculture should be consolidated. The major departments should be changed.

Either Congress must keep its hands off now or they must give to my successor much larger powers of independent action than given to any President if there is ever to be reorganization.

And that authority to be effective should be free of the limitations in the law passed last year which gives Congress the veto power, which prevents the abolition of functions, which prevents the rearrangement of major departments. Otherwise it will, as is now being demonstrated in the present law, again be merely make-believe.

Garner Requests Texas to Accept His Resignation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 — Speaker John N. Garner has taken steps to put an end to the necessity of serving two masters after March 4 by submitting to Gov. Ross D. Sterling of Texas his resignation as a member of the next Congress.

Besides being elected Vice-President of the United States in November, Mr. Garner permitted his name to go before the people of the Fifteenth Congressional District of Texas for reëlection to the Seventy-third Congress. He declared that it would only take him a few minutes to transfer his belongings from the Speaker's office to that of the Vice-President, if he were elected to that office.

Mr. Garner won both posts. Then some legal authorities raised the point that he would not be able to resign as a member of the House before March 4 because he would not have officially assumed that position until then. They held that Mr. Garner would have to take his seat in the House before he could be inducted into the office of Vice-President, and this, it was pointed out, would be difficult because the Seventy-third Congress would not be in session on March 4.

Mr. Garner puts this legal point up to the Texas Executive in his letter of resignation. If the Governor finds he is unable to legally accept Mr. Garner's resignation before he has actually assumed his seat, the Texas Legislature may be asked to pass a resolution allowing him to resign. Ten Democrats are reported to have announced their candidacy for the vacant House post, which Governor Sterling is expected to call a special election to fill.

Communist Party To Cleanse Ranks

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (AP)—Twenty-two Communist Party leaders in the south Volga region, including the secretary of the regional party committee and the director of the tractor station, were ordered to trial Dec. 31 for "betrayal of the workers class" in permitting severe crop losses and penetration of anti-Soviet elements into the rural life in the districts of Nizhnichirsky and Kotelnikov.

This action, which undoubtedly means expulsion from the party for most if not all of them, is one of the first direct results of the recently published order for nationwide cleansing of the Communist Party ranks.

The men are charged with improper organization of the spring and winter sowing and inadequate supervision of the harvest which resulted in the threshing of only 25,000 hectares of a total of 142,000 sown, and consequent failure to fulfill the Government's grain collection quotas. Most of the wheat in the remaining acreage is still standing in the fields, a total loss.

WALKER INQUIRY REVIEW GIVEN BY ROOSEVELT

Retiring Governor Places 44-Page Commentary in State Records

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3 (AP)—On his last day as Governor of New York, President-Elect Roosevelt Dec. 31 wrote into state records a 44-page commentary on last summer's memorable hearing for the removal of James J. Walker as Mayor of New York, explaining that he hoped to set a precedent for future executive action in ouster proceedings.

Mr. Walker resigned during the trial, which was on "conclusions" regarding his alleged malfeasance in office, reached by Judge Samuel Seabury as counsel for a legislative committee investigating New York City's affairs.

Quoting from legal opinions written by former Governors Samuel J. Tilden, Grover Cleveland and Charles E. Hughes, Governor Roosevelt upheld the removal powers vested in the Governor under state law, and commented tartly on the claim of Mr. Walker's lawyers that charges based on acts committed during a prior term were not grounds for removal.

He devoted five pages of his bulky document to criticism of an opinion written by Supreme Court Justice Ellis J. Staley of Albany, who heard several defense motions, one of which was to restrain the Governor from acting. Justice Staley upheld the Governor's power of removal, but commented unfavorably on Mr. Roosevelt's conduct of the trial. Governor Roosevelt was the Democratic presidential candidate at that time, and Justice Staley is a Republican.

"It was unfortunate," Governor Roosevelt wrote in his commentary, "that the learned justice should have regarded the adventitious circumstances of the Walker case as an opportunity to express his personal views on the conduct of the hearing, especially since the language of his opinion was not subject to judicial or other authoritative review."

The executive also discussed at length the defense claim that Mr. Walker was entitled to "confrontation of witnesses," to have the witnesses themselves appear instead of having the testimony they gave before the legislative committee read into the record of the hearing before the Governor.

"In the Walker case," Governor Roosevelt said, "the position of the Mayor was protected by the readiness of the Governor to require witnesses to attend when there was a conflict between the testimony given before the legislative committee and that taken at the hearing before the Governor."

Summarizing the defense claims, Mr. Roosevelt said that "it is apparent that each is the repetition of an attempt that has been made in other instances to challenge the Governor's power and the method of its exercise."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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GROUPS for Little Folk, kindergarten and pre-primary; play in Central Park. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, 50 W. 67th, N. Y. C. Su. 7-4950.

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MEN and women of good appearance to solicit accounts for reliable public accountant firm; personal income tax or large commercial work; liberal commission. Write Box R-24, Room 1604, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave., Near Mass.—Furnished or unfurnished room in apartment. Telephone Comm. 4173.

BOSTON—A comfortable room, light and warm; newly decorated; terms reasonable. 104 Gainsboro St., Suite 1.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—Attractive front room in private apartment at new subway entrance, $5. Tel. Asp. 1579.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 326 Marlborough Road—Furnished room, hot water, clean and very quiet home for study; 2 minutes B. M. T. Bu. 2-3463.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Well located, well furnished, twin beds; suitable for 1 or 2 business men. Phone 5-5776, 463 Broadview Terrace.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—For rent, exceptionally large room adjoining bath, twin beds, also master suite; private; meals optional; suitable home for quiet study. Larchmont 1154.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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OUR NEW 1933 Revised and Enlarged System Bible Study offers splendid profit possibilities. See our large display advertisement headed "Supply" in this paper (Educational Page). Write today for attractive proposition. Commission basis. SYSTEM BIBLE CO., Desk 1-SC, One W. Linwood Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

"MARY MOORE" hand-made dresses for little girls are wanted by your friends. Have you time to show them by appointment only? Liberal commission. WM. MOORE CO., Box 156, Davenport, Iowa.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Backed by several years of consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work taking orders for children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc.; also opportunities to earn free dresses; many Monitor readers making money this way; experience unnecessary; start spare time. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 321, Indianapolis, Ind.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

NEW YORK CITY, 333 West End Ave.—Comfortably furnished room, private bath, in apartment, facing West End Ave.; reasonable. Trafalgar 7-3069.

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BALTIMORE, MD.—Manager, assistant manager or steward, hotel or club; highest reference; member of Hotel Greeters and Club Managers' Association; graduate of Lewis Hotel Training School; 34 years' experience. HENRY C. MEUSEL, Hilton Court Apartments.

CREDIT EXECUTIVE
Ten years credit collection experience; until recently president of mercantile house; appreciate personal interview. Write Box H-86, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG man, experienced driver, desires position as chauffeur, handy man; go anywhere. Box H-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, good plain cook; take charge for business people. FRACHET, 115 E. 96th St., N. Y. C. Phone Atwater 9-1506.

WANTED—A position, preferably in Christian Science home, as attendant or housekeeper; any city in Canada. MISS ANNA MORRIS, Aubrey, Quebec.

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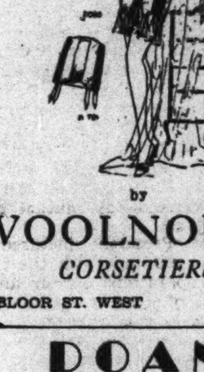

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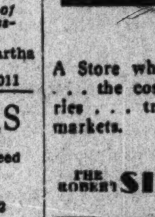

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Rime-O-Grams No. 75
Men of the Bible

Published Dec. 2

ANSWERS

1.
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This leader controlled.
His friendship for Peter
Is touchingly told.
(Cornelius)

2.
The gospel he wrote
Is a priceless possession,
But literature
Was not his profession.
(St. Luke, also Matthew)

3.
A counselor bold
Commanded the Jews
To free the apostles
And clemency use.
(Gamaliel)

4.
Skilled artisans they
With whom Paul abode;
Both fervently prayed
And expertly sewed.
(Aquila and Priscilla)

5.
In pastures abiding,
With staff and with crook,
They heard the glad tidings
Now told in the Book.
(Shepherds)

WINNERS

Miss Dorothy M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Miss Jennie L. Sturtevant, Dexter, Maine.
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Miss Nellie R. Bray, Cliftondale, Mass.
Mrs Hannah Huitz, Wingdale, N. Y.
Mrs. Chessie G. Pearsall, Akron, Ohio.
G. H. McCarthy, Washington, D. C.
Miss Georgia A. Beckley, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. E. M. Palmer, Utica, Minn.
Samson T. Tessner, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. G. E. Chittick, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. Kate M. Stevens, New York City.
Miss L. A. Campbell, Montreal, Que.
Mrs. L. M. Braun, Saginaw, Mich.
Mrs. C. C. Sawyer, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Laura E. Schireck, Kirkwood, Mo.
Miss Ruth A. Brown, New York City.
Miss Ida L. Baker, Spokane, Wash.
Miss Clara Alpers, New York City.
Mrs. Sarah Orr, Tacoma, Wash.
Thomas Prader, Yucaipa, Calif.
Mrs. N. L. Dwight, Butte, Mont.
Mrs. Jessie C. Korow, Chicago.
Miss Lulu Gould, Pensacola, Fla.
Miss M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio.
Mrs. M. J. Wooling, Chicago.
Miss Fannie R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Charles P. Claar, New York City.
Robert Franklin, Chicago.
Miss Beulah Chambers, Washington, D. C.
Miss L. B. Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. M. H. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
Mrs. Mary B. Norton, Arkansas City, Kan.
Clarence E. Johnson, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss Lucy Wilcox, Columbia City, Ind.
Miss Mildred Terry, New York City.
Mrs. Ida B. McMunn, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Miss Maree Rodel, Fresno, Calif.
Miss Nona Peterson, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Ivy Kerswell, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Martha Church, Chicago.
Mrs. L. A. Barnett, Oakland, Calif.
L. S. M., Waco, Texas.
Robert Q. Grant, Phoenix, Ariz.
Mrs. D. E. Goben, Columbus, Ohio.
Miss Susie Alberson, New Philadelphia, Penna.
A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
Mrs. I. M. White, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
Miss Minnie Goldsman, Boston.
Mrs. O. L. Wiebel, Cumberland, Md.
Mrs. Milton J. Moore, Los Angeles.
Mrs. Phila McAuliffe, Chicago.
Miss Mera Werner, Chicago.
Miss Mary Pickford, Edmonton, Alta.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.
Mrs. A. K. M., Middlebury, Vt.
Miss Lola E. Caughey, Seattle, Wash.
H. Dinnage, Horsham, Eng.
Theodore Gartner, Maywood, Calif.
Mrs. N. B. Wilkes, Bideford, Eng.

NOTE: Inadvertently the names of the readers who sent in correct answers for Rime-O-Grams No. 76 were published in the issue of Dec. 30. The list for No. 75, therefore, appears today.

Brevities

Richmond Times-Dispatch: Pullman porters say tips have reached the lowest level in history, as they claim there isn't 50 cents' worth of dust on one of these air-conditioned trains.

Los Angeles Times: A country isn't licked so long as a nickel's worth of wool and a dime-store ornament make a $9.75 hat.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

IF IT were considered that it is the frame of the mind that gives our performances acceptance, we would lay more stress on our inward preparation than our outward action.
—WILLIAM PENN

The Children's Corner

A Sea Gull Story
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IT'S bedtime, Tommy!" Mother started up the stairs with the cheeriest smile on her face. "I'm coming!" Tommy answered as he unscrambled himself from frolicking with his collie on the floor. He was delighted when he saw the patchwork quilt on his bed, for every silken square had a story.

Tommy had not had a story for two nights, so this evening he selected a square with both eyes wide open. His choice was a piece of blue with a seagull flying on it.

"A sea gull story," Mother said, as Tommy snuggled under the covers. "Let's pretend we are coming up the harbor."

Now, do you see those gray and white gulls following that barge? They are looking for refuse thrown

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"Now, see, there is a handsome big gull with white body and black wings."

overboard. The gulls render valuable service on the harbor water—similar to that of the street cleaners in our great cities. The army of street cleaners and the fleet of harbor cleaners are both called "White Wings." The city pays a salary to its army of white wings; but the Governmet offers to its fleet of white wings protection from guns or wanton destruction as a reward for their service.

Now, see! There is a handsome big gull with white body and black wings. He is called a "Minister" gull because of his Sunday-go-to-meeting appearance.

And see all those mottled brown gulls! They are youngsters— yearlings. By next spring their brown feathers will have changed to the coloring of adult birds, and a new group of young birds will take their places.

On the roof of that warehouse there seem to be hundreds of gulls resting. In which direction are they facing? Southwest, is it not? Then the wind must be southwest, for gulls at rest always face the wind. If the men working on the docks did not have a weathervane to give them the direction of the wind, they would merely have to look at the gulls to find out. When stormy weather threatens, the gulls circle restlessly, crying plaintively. If they alight, it is but for a moment, then they soar aloft as if to warn the fishermen and harbor folk. When the weather is fair and settled, you may see the gulls standing or sitting like chickens on the warehouses or wharves.

Some gulls are called "Mother Carey's Chickens." Other gulls have heads and beaks like parrots. These parrotlike gulls live on the Aleutian Islands in the north Pacific Ocean. Travelers marvel at their long flights when they see these birds following the passengers ships from America to the Orient. When leaving the American shore, the steamer is followed by the gulls we are familiar with along our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. For days these gulls follow the ship and one wonders if they come to rest at night on the boat deck while passengers are asleep.

Then, one morning, those familiar gulls are gone. Have they picked up another steamer homeward bound? Who can tell? But their place is taken by their "cousins" from the Aleutian Islands. About two days out from the Japanese coast, these little parrotlike gulls disappear as silently as they came, but almost before one has had time to miss them, the gulls from Japan come to meet the ship. They are like those we are familiar with at home and their welcome is symbolic of the friendship between peoples as well as birds on both sides of the water.

In Lighter Vein

A Vocabularic Duel

A Kentucky lawyer was standing on the steps on the Covington Post Office the other day, when an old colored man came up and, touching his hat, asked:

"Kin you tell me, is dis de place where dey sells postage stamps?"

"Yes, sir; this is the place," replied the lawyer, seeing a chance for a little quiet fun; "but what do want with postage stamps, uncle?"

"To mail a letter, sah, of course."

"Well, then, you needn't bother about stamps; you don't have to put any on this week."

"I don't?"

"No, sir."

"Why—for not?"

"Well, you see, the conglomeration of the hypothenuse has differentiated the parallelogram so much that the consanguinity don't emulate the ordinary effervescence, and so the Government has decided to send letters free."

The old man took off his hat, dubiously, shook his head, and then, with a long breath, remarked:

"Well, boss, all dat may be true, an' I don't say it aint; but just sposen dat de ecksentricity of de aggregation transubstanshuates de ignominiousness of de puppindickeler and sublimates de puspicuity of de consequences—don't you qualificate dat de Government would confiscate dat dare letter? I guess I'd jest better put some stamps on anyhow, fer luck!"

And the old man passed solemnly down the street.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

No Bragger

"Is that all the work you can do in an hour, Sam?" the hardware merchant asked his new cleaning man.

"Well, sah, I dussay I could do mo'—but I nevah was one for showin' off."—*Good Hardware.*

Verified

A hick town is one where the folks know all the news before the paper comes out, but merely take it to see whether or not the editor got the stories according to the way they heard them.—*Trenton* (Mo.) *Republican-Times.*

So It Is

"Is your office on the eighth floor?"

"No, the ninth."

"Oh, that's a different story."—*El Paso World News.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Seventy-five Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Durham, Ont.

THE tall, distinguished-looking, white-haired man who boarded the train walked purposefully down the aisle of the passenger coach and secured for himself a quiet nook in which to make notes for the speech he was to deliver in the city that afternoon. Busily engaged, he did not notice that a farmer on the train had recognized him and was really quite excited about it, telling his fellow-passengers that that was the Member of Parliament for N—— and, what was more, he himself knew the great man's people in their home village more than 1000 miles away.

As the train drew into the city and the stalwart gentleman came down the aisle again, the farmer ventured to put out his hand. The statesman did not recognize him, but listened courteously to the man's explanation of his coming from the old home village in the east. That was sufficient. The farmer was also leaving the train here for a long wait alone in the city. His new friend promptly took him under his wing, guided him into the city, found a pleasant eating place and shared a good meal with him.

The farmer's meal cost 75 cents, which was more than the farmer would have been willing to pay for himself. Then, because he must attend an important meeting, the man of affairs piloted his charge back to the station before going on to make his speech.

Some weeks after, to the desk of the busy man came a letter from his sister in the old home village. "I would have had a weary wait in M—— the other day," she wrote, "if I had not met a farmer and his wife. When I told them I was waiting for the bus to take me home, they told me they were ready to go and brought me in their car right to the door. They saved me 75 cents besides the time. When I thanked them they made light of it and told me proudly how kind you had been to the man when he met you by accident last summer."

"Seventy-five cents neatly balanced," the statesman said to himself in some amusement. But even so, the little account of kindness bestowed was not closed but merely opened.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Moscow, with a population of 3,500,000, is confronted with a shortage of water for both domestic use and manufacturing?

Tokyo, with a population of a little over 5,000,000, is surpassed in population only by London and New York?

A competent newspaper linotypist sets about 200 lines of type an hour?

More wheat is consumed in the United States than in any other country?

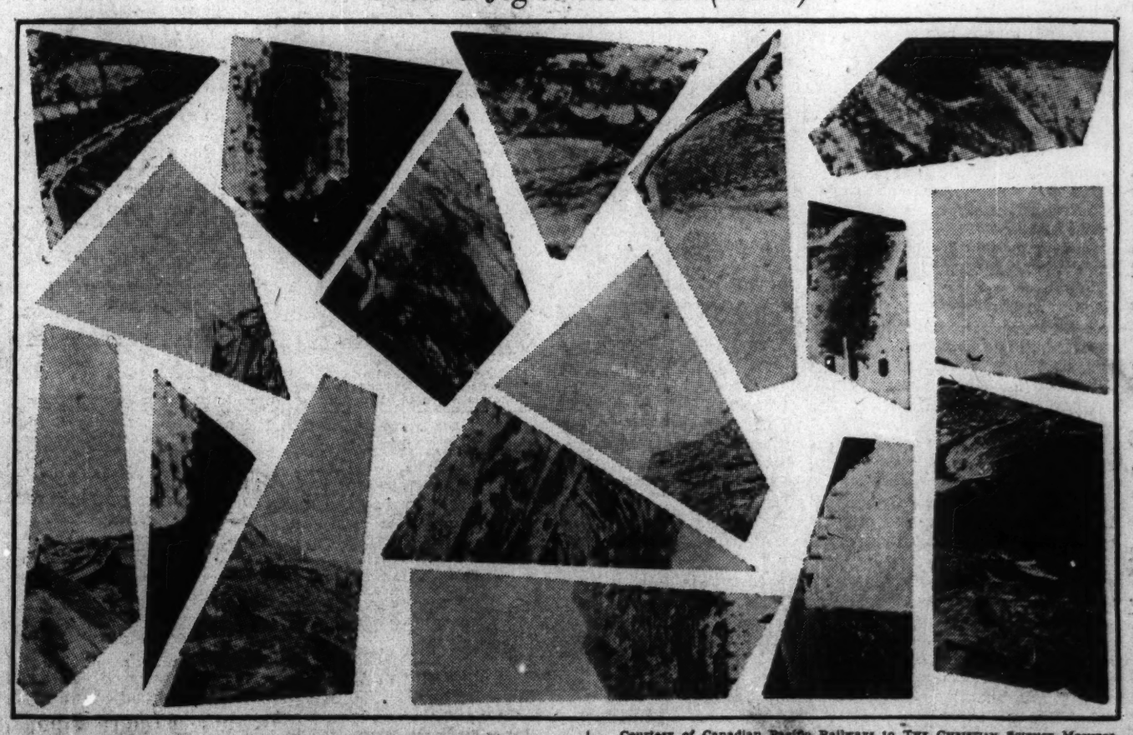
The British post office has its own electric underground railway in London?

Trolley cars have now substituted the camel journey from Cairo to the little town of Gaza?

The new Chicago post office has the largest conveyor system (for sorting mail) in the world?

China's wheat fields were the first known to history?

Guess-O-Jig of the Week (No. 4)



The object of the game is to fit the pieces together and identify the subject. (You may find it convenient to paste the puzzle on thin cardboard before cutting the pieces.) After identifying the subject, send the name of the person, place, or thing, to the Feature Editor. The names of all readers sending correct answers will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to give the number: "Guess-O-Jig No. 4."

Courtesy of Canadian Pacific Railways to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

1933

RESOLUTIONS for 1933 rise like a prayer from millions of hearts throughout a world in travail. They are indeed new resolutions in a new sense, for their source lies deeper than careless mirth and noisy gayety.

Resolutions for 1933 are born in men and women who have looked into the face of adversity and found it cannot frighten them. Cradled in the ashes of materialism, they spring, unconquered and unafraid, to greet a brighter dawn whose faintly roseate hue is touched with the glowing radiance of a more spiritual day.

Resolutions for 1933 call on the leaders of the nations to disarm instead of talking about it. Upon the individuals who compose the nations those resolutions solemnly call to unite in one high resolve to halt that petty, narrow nationalism which leads to international suspicion, greed and war.

Resolutions for 1933 have the serenity of noble purpose that is better than all burnt offerings of reckless festivity. They have the courage that comes from knowing that "there's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will." Their inspiration rejoices mankind in this hour because resolutions for 1933 have turned as never before to a loving Father-Mother God whose will is that peace and good will shall reign on earth as they do in heaven.

An Electric Dollar?

THE stage through which the world is now passing in the business cycle jibes with precedent in being very fertile of notions for a change in economic institutions. In the 'nineties Henry George's single tax proposal spread throughout the world. In 1921 Prof. Irving Fisher's book on a "valorized" or commodity dollar attained a wide circulation. In 1932 Technocracy comes along with a proposal for an "energy unit" dollar; in India a well-known engineer, Dr. Gilbert Fowler, urges a similar medium of exchange to be called the "ern," and now at Atlantic City, Dr. J. P. Norton, speaking before the newly formed Econometric Society, advances a similar suggestion, his dollar being the "electric dollar," based on units of electrical energy.

The suggestion flows from the general dissatisfaction with the operation of the gold standard, which is held responsible for the 35 per cent drop in commodity prices, with all that this means. To blame such a condition of things on the gold standard, however, is to lose sight of what has actually happened to the gold standard.

One of the reasons for the choice of gold as the commodity in which to price all other commodities was its exchangeability, or redeemability. One could always get the metal for his goods and services, and use it to buy other goods and services. It was circulated as hand-to-hand currency. But developments curtailed gold's exchangeability. First, the production of wealth was enormously stimulated by the endowment of men with mechanical power. Second, the exchange of the fruits of industry was developed over a terrain as wide as the world itself. Gold, however, could not keep the pace in financing such economic progress.

To meet the new needs credit instruments arose, based partly on gold but mainly on man's confidence in his fellow men. Perhaps the introduction of the bank check worked a greater revolution than the French Revolution. It was not recognized, like so many really worth-while changes, as a revolution. Yet by virtue of it men reared more and more paper claims to gold on a gold base that did not grow with them, but reached its highest output record in 1912, or ten years before the world started in real earnest to build up credit.

In 1929 these instruments outstanding in the United States were twelve to fifteen times the amount of gold in which they were redeemable! Thus the exchangeability ratio was 1:15; in other words, only one in fifteen claims on gold could have been satisfied.

It was clearly impossible to expect gold in such circumstances to withstand the strain when three years ago people began to lose confidence in their own credit instruments and to ask for cash. This condition in many countries resulted in the abandonment of the gold standard, or the pretense of paying out in gold. In the United States the gold standard has remained unimpaired, though, according to a study just issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, three-fourths of the bank credit created since the post-war collapse has been wiped out. But why blame gold altogether for that? Long ago we dispensed with it as the immediate foundation of our money. Why not blame the doubt that caused this evaporation of credit?

Dr. Norton would supplement the gold standard with an optional electric energy standard. This is intended to keep prices firm when lack of confidence begins to assail the community. It will join the many other suggestions for alternatives to gold that have been made. Wheat has been proposed. Steel has its adherents. But no system can work without confidence in it. The lesson which investigators should first concentrate upon is the elimination of fear so that these products of mankind's fertile mentality may be assessed in an atmosphere of calm instead of in that of desperation. They would then find that the best agent to improve prices nowadays is the return of that confidence on which so much of our money formerly rested.

Art for Utility's Sake

EVEN in a world in which everything seems always to be changing, and in which change itself appears often to be the source of general pride, we cling with tenacity to all that is, eye with concern what we are told is to be, and weep sentimental little tears for what once was.

We do not, in sober fact, have all the love for change that we profess to have; ours is, rather, apprehensive appreciation.

Hence while we admire their achievements and prophecies, we are more than a little fearful of the work of that small group of extraordinary artists known as product designers, who are proceeding with disconcerting vigor in the task of revolutionizing our physical world.

Ten years ago, product designing was to the public generally a nonexistent profession. But today, when oil burners overnight are transformed into discreetly tinted, agreeable masses of planes and curves with but a casual dial or two discernible, when awkward telephone instruments are displaced by others quite different and very good to look upon, when automobiles are undergoing singular mutations in appearance, when all manner of unfamiliar objects suddenly are placed before us with great to-do and identified as old and dear friends in new guise—today, when we are confronted with all this frantic transformation, we become aware that a great deal of vitality and talent are being devoted to the cause of product design and re-design. Names, even, are beginning to emerge into the public consciousness, and we are hearing with increasing frequency of the work of Gustav B. Jensen, of Walter D. Teague, of Joseph Sinel, of Henry Dreyfuss, of Norman Bel Geddes, of perhaps a half-dozen others.

Resourceful, talented and daring, such modern craftsmen are energetically devoting themselves to the wedding of art to industry. The leaders among them have passed beyond the first crude objective of making ugly or drab articles pretty. They have seized wisely and soundly upon the idea of functional design, which has it that the appearance of a given object should be at once the most natural and most efficient expression of its use; and that the application of this thesis has as its logical concomitant the achievement of greater beauty through enhanced utility.

To the proponents of the art-for-art's-sake thesis they have replied with the most eloquent demonstration possible: they have made beauty the natural resultant of maximum utility.

Product designers are indebted for the rise of their craft largely to the fact that business is always rediscovering the fact that beauty pays dividends. But if the profit motive is chiefly responsible for the bringing of greater beauty into our lives, we need be no less grateful for the fact of that beauty. And if sometimes we fear the product designer because his commodity is change, we must remember that what is today once was not, and that if it has as its product the creation of added beauty, change is something for which we can well be thankful.

Three Dollars a Year

A LETTER from a reader in a western city takes the Monitor to task for "advocating cancellation of foreign debts without in any way showing how the poor of the country are to meet the added burden such an act would impose upon them." The Monitor, it may be noted, has not urged complete cancellation but rather revision of the war debts in keeping with the severely altered circumstances of the debtors. But that is secondary to the correspondent's main point:

> We do not feel that we should be forced to shoulder the burdens of the people of Europe, especially when the countries most insistent on reduction and cancellation are the ones that have spent the money received from Germany on renewal of armaments and preparations for war.

It is not likely that any considerable sums of German reparations could be traced directly into payments for munitions, since the bulk of these are earmarked either for transmission to the United States or for reconstruction of the devastated areas. Nevertheless, the point is well taken, and it has been voiced in these columns, that a reduction of armament expenditures by the debtor nations, presumably under a general arms agreement, is as reasonable a demand as that for reduction of financial obligations.

But then let us ask: How large are these burdens involved in debt revision, and how would they be felt? During the last five years before the moratorium the average payments to the United States on all foreign debt accounts under the funding agreements amounted to slightly less than $220,000,000 a year. Divided among the 73,000,000 adult population of the United States, this means approximately $3 a year which would be given up if the debts were entirely written off—three dollars a year for some fifty years with, theoretically, somewhat larger amounts in the later part of that period.

And if a portion of this—say that represented by scaling the rate of interest on the English debt down to that on the French—were written off, what part of the considerably less than $3 a year would come from taxpayers entitled to be called poor? More than half the revenue of the United States is collected in income taxes, from persons at least moderately well-to-do. There has been no proposal to increase tariffs as a matter of revenue. A beer tax, it is true, would fall on many least able to afford it. A general sales tax or further special excises would bear somewhat upon the poor, but more upon those who consume more.

All such increases in taxes, though, would be made unnecessary if even a comparatively small improvement in business, with its consequent additions to income tax revenue, should follow an adjustment of the debts. And that is the result forecast by the fact that most of the debtors are normally large buyers of American exports. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States recently reviewed some of these exports—$325,000,000 worth of cotton, or nearly half the American crop, much of it ordinarily going to Britain; $185,000,000 worth of grain and meat products; $270,000,000 in petroleum products; $320,000,000 in machinery; nearly $150,000,000 worth of automobiles, and so on, even during the low year of 1931.

The economist advisers to another group, the Sloan Committee for Consideration of Intergovernmental Debts, estimated that nearly 250,000 American workers normally are engaged in producing goods for export, approximately half of it to Europe. These men further calculated that the decline in these sales to Europe since 1929 amounted to more than $1,000,000,000, or the equivalent of $9 per capita, and that an improvement of only 1 per cent in the annual income of the people of the United States would amount to as much as the war debt payments.

Those who stand aghast at the prospective burden of debt defaults might consider the thrice-as-heavy burden of trade losses, a part of which almost surely could be recouped by a more considerate debt policy.

A story is told of a successful merchant who spent large sums for advertising. A friend asked him how he could afford such outlays for this purpose.

"Oh," said he, "that doesn't cost me anything. My competitors who don't advertise pay for my advertising by the business they let me take away from them."

Americans might do well to take a lesson from his book by giving a revival of world trade an opportunity to pay the war debts.

The Protest of the Pigeons

THE pigeons are organizing. Confronted by a housing problem that bids fair to be the most serious it has ever known, the pigeon population proposes to take the issue direct to the architects. In the severity of the lines of the present-day office buildings lies the chief cause of their complaint.

The pigeons have been overlooked. Not only have the architects summarily removed all those comfortable little cornices and colonnades that contributed so much to the home life of the pigeon, but also omitted any adequate compensations. There is not even a one-room flat for a respectable pigeon anywhere in the architecture of the average modern structure.

Rural pigeons are not concerned in this problem. But their sophisticated city cousins, accustomed to all the comforts of the ornate architecture of a passing period, are complaining of the disappearance of those accommodations which enabled them to settle down in permanent homes and become useful members of pigeon society. The pigeons claim that the movement is likely to force them into such pigeon slums as elevated structures, old bridges and tumble-down storehouses.

Although reluctant to admit that they have not been overcharged for rent, they assert that they contribute enough to the joy and happiness of the human race to warrant them in asking for some consideration when steps are taken to revise the architecture of a nation.

Nicknames

IT IS a commonplace that ordinary words in the English language have often become proper names. When the first Earl of Birkenhead took as his motto, "Smith of my own fortunes" (in Latin), he was only commemorating the trade of the original holders of his family name.

Fewer people, however, realize that, as Professor Ernest Weekley has recently observed, proper names have themselves influenced the English language. The centenary of the macintosh happens to fall in 1933. How many wearers of that invaluable garment will remember that its name is derived from Charles MacIntosh, who first took out a patent for the fabric from which it is made? The story of macadam is similar.

"In the spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast," wrote Tennyson in one of his most famous poems. Did he in this connection realize that "Robin" is only a nickname? Perhaps not, for the nickname has almost entirely supplanted the bird's proper name. For those with a taste for the processes of detective work, there might be many a worse task than finding out why and how the redbreast came to be called "Robin," for no one seems to know.

In this business of nicknames, there are, indeed, numerous mysteries. We know why Stilton cheese is so called, although it never has been made at the pleasant village of that name. Stilton cheese comes from the Vale of Belvoir in Leicestershire, and acquired its title from the circumstance that in the eighteenth century a Belvoir man settled down at a famous coaching inn at Stilton, and regularly imported from his old home quantities of cheese which soon acquired the name of his new residence.

But against this has to be set our ignorance of why in England a first lieutenant is known as "Jimmy the one," or why Portsmouth is called "Pompey." Who was the original "Nosey Parker"? And, coming down to very modern times, Professor Weekley asks, Why is a cheap motorcar called a "tin Lizzie"? Can anyone tell him?

Editorial Notes

The consumers in several small Nebraska towns will receive a month's electric power free as a Christmas gift, but even more striking than this evidence of generosity is the confidence placed in their patrons by the donors. They are making it next month's bill instead of last month's.

Prison honor camps, by which New South Wales is replacing jails and improving convicts' opportunities to reform, probably will reward the honor both of prisoners and of officials who devised the new system.

A "lynchless South in 1933" has been proclaimed by an association of southern women, and other sections doubtless will wish to set the same goal for themselves, thus making it a national resolution for the new year.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS

THE other week-end, an old friend whose name not long ago was on the front page of every French newspaper every day, and whose slightest movements were watched and recorded, slipped away from Paris to spend a little time with me in the country. Nobody noticed his absence; and when he recently traveled for months in Italy nobody was curious to know what he was doing. He had occupied one of the highest posts in French political life, and doubtless he will again occupy such a post. But, in the meantime, he is, from a newspaper viewpoint, no more important than any other private citizen.

We had agreed not to talk about politics, and in fact we talked of many other subjects—of the Middle Ages in Italy, of the advantages and limitations of automobilism, of the peculiar pleasures of country life as contrasted with the animation of town life, of local fêtes, and recent books, of reminiscences and of mutual friends, and so forth—but in the end it was inevitable that we should succumb to the temptation of exchanging views on the political career.

* * *

Taking a liberty that I knew was permissible, I remarked on the strange contrast between the reports of such speeches as he now makes with the reports of the speeches he used to make and will doubtless make again in the near future. The week before he had visited his constituency, and had pronounced a discourse that would have been described as capital had he been in office, and would have figured in the principal columns of the leading organs. It was actually summarized in a short paragraph, placed in an inconspicuous corner of an inside page. I found in this treatment matter for humorous and not unphilosophic comment.

Since vanity—at any rate in the political sphere—is not one of his weaknesses, he was highly amused at the reference to these varying appreciations of his significance. "Happily, I have interests outside politics, and am not greatly concerned as to whether I have a news value or not. But that is typical of our time; events as well as speeches and persons, have precisely the value that the newspapers choose to put upon them. Or rather, I should say, they have the fictitious value for the public that is given them by the press. There is, of course, a real value, great or small, of events and persons; but the intrinsic values can only accidentally bear any relation to these journalistic values."

As a professional journalist it was with some regret that I found myself obliged to agree with him. "Have you ever noticed," I asked, "the newspapers on the morning after a holiday? If things were truly happening, one might well suppose that so much worthy of recording had happened during the nonpublication of the newspapers, that there would be an embarrassing choice of accumulated news on their reappearance. But never are the newspapers so thin, never is information so meager, as on the day after the temporary suspension of journals. That is because the men who make the news have not got into their stride again. For news is, for the most part, made—though, naturally, there is also available, news that is vital."

* * *

This conversation was productive of other reflections which are worth repeating here. My own view is that France and the world would have made more progress toward a permanent and a peaceful settlement if their newspapers, and therefore their public, were not so ready to "boost" every official and semiofficial proposal, irrespective of its merits. There has been an unprecedented lack of critical discrimination.

The latest is the best. It may be in contradiction with what has gone before. No matter; one is too busy to bother about such considerations. If it is new it must be true, and to be true it must be new. Everybody and everything is entitled to a meed of publicity in turn; but alas! the price that must be paid for this publicity today is oblivion tomorrow, when somebody else and something else will be entitled to their turn.

That is, I am convinced, one of the reasons why there has been, and is, so much confusion in the public mind on public questions. In nothing has this love of immediacy been more shown than in the problems which pertain to disarmament. Those who endeavor to judge according to "principles," cannot overcome their surprise at the newspaper and popular acclamation for plans which are either meaningless and impracticable, or are in direct opposition to the objectives they have understood to be established.

I am not indicting either the press or the public. What I suggest is that public men, and those whom we look upon as intellectual leaders, are, in the first place, to blame; since their unthinking approval is almost always forthcoming for the newest statement and proposition, and it is this approval that is necessarily reflected in the press. In short, experience has forced me to the conclusion that few people have anything more than vague notions of what is needed for the solution of the grave and acute problems that face the post-war world.

* * *

The incident which prompted this general remark on the muddled thinking of our time, which can be found reflected in the newspapers of France or of any other country, provokes me to another observation. There are probably in each country very few men and women of genuine political aptitude. A considerable number of those who are placed, owing to this poverty, in high offices, are little more than supernumeraries. I am inclined to think that the gift of governing is rare. Surely if this be so it would be wise to avail ourselves, especially in these trying times, of whatever talent has been tested.

Yet that is not our method. In France, with which I am particularly concerned, though illustrations could easily be found elsewhere, a turn of the electoral wheel relegates the best men, in alternation, to the shades. I have seen, for example, such men as Briand, Caillaux, Tardieu and Herriot left not only without employment, but utterly deprived of means of action. In opposition they are ineffective and almost forgotten. Their counsels go unheeded; their voices are hardly heard. Surely democracy can make better use of its servants; and there should be a more just appraisal of abilities than that which consists in regarding those in office as everything, and those out of office as nothing.

A few years ago, in a crisis, M. Poincaré was called in to effect the union of all political talents in France. He succeeded, but, the crisis past, there was again disunion. There are now signs of another crisis, and M. Gaston Doumergue is already being urged to effect a union of all political talents. But why wait for the crisis? Why should the normal rule be disunion, and only the exceptional rule be union?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Bonds and Benefits

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of November 30 is a report that the President-Elect is favoring a drastic change from the present federal practice in regard to construction projects of paying as you go, to one of issuing bonds for their cost, so that payment therefor will be delayed and borne by those who will enjoy the benefits of the projects.

If such obligations for only one year, or at most for only two years, were to be thus bonded, and then the practice were to be discontinued, it might be helpful in the present emergency, although it might quickly pyramid such obligations, with interest added, and in the next few years cause financial embarrassment.

If the practice of issuing bonds for construction projects were once started, would not the ever-increasing importunities of the various sections of the country impel Congress to multiply such bond issues until the country would be financially swamped with untold billions of indebtedness, plus interest, and what would become of the country should another severe depression come and its credit had been exhausted?

It is generally believed that one contributory cause of our depression is the overextension of the credit of our people in obligations for purchases on the installment plan. Should Uncle Sam weaken and, indeed, risk his financial standing by descending to the installment basis?

Should not our country set an ideal financial example to the other nations of the world and not risk its financial status by incurring untold obligations which it expects other generations to meet? R. C. LLOYD.

New Orleans, La.

Drinking According to Law

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The United States is faced with a liquor problem. With no desire to interfere in a dispute in which I have no immediate concern, may I relate a few angles of the liquor problem in the Province of Ontario in the hope that America may avoid some of our Canadian errors, no matter how she may decide to settle her own house?

The Ontario Temperance Act was a prohibitory measure which outlawed liquor very much after the fashion of the Volstead Act. The saloon and its attendant evils was done away with, and public drunkenness became so rare as to be almost unheard of. By far the larger part of the convictions for drunkenness found on the police court records during the life of the O. T. A. were as a result of raids upon bootlegging establishments. The enforcement of the act was good, and a generation of youngsters was growing up to whom liquor was no more than a name. Despite the assertions of the liquor interests, conditions under the O. T. A. were good and were constantly improving. Many who had been steady but moderate drinkers refused to patronize the bootlegger and observed the law, realizing that it was best for themselves as well as for the youth of the country.

But under the premiership of Mr. G. H. Ferguson, the Ontario Temperance Act was declared to be a failure, and a referendum was held to decide whether it was to be retained or abolished. The referendum gave a substantial majority in favor of retaining the existing law. Mr. Ferguson, in the face of public opinion, proceeded to replace the law on the statute books by a measure legalizing government sale of liquor.

Sale by the Government lent an aura of respectability to the liquor traffic which it had lost in the days of the hole-in-the-corner bootlegger, whose patronage was surely a very minor quantity when compared with the number of those who at once bought permits to purchase government liquor. Drinking became legal, but only in the legal domicile of the purchaser. The result was to place liquor for the first time readily within reach of the women of the country.

A party among the younger married people of the Province of Ontario is frequently a beer party, at which men and women drink freely. Of a large number of married couples, I can recall almost none who do not drink at least occasionally. The younger crowd, just out of high school, is also learning the taste of government booze.

Liquor is no longer outlawed and difficult to obtain, and as a result drinking in larger measure than before prevails. By making liquor easier to obtain, the Government promotes the use of it. Ease of access does not induce either abstinence or moderation.

Prohibition, admittedly, did not entirely do away with the evils of the liquor traffic. It did, however, reduce them to a very desirable minimum. Government sale is a step backward which the thinking people of the Province of Ontario view with increasing distrust and regret.

Toronto, Can. W. E. LENDON.

"Movies and Morals"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In November your paper carried a quotation from the New York Times entitled "Movies and Morals," in which reference is made to some research work done by me and my colleague, Dr. Frank K. Shuttleworth.

I regret very much that the Times quotes only the aspect of our study which appears unfavorable to the movies. The entire study, as a matter of fact, reveals conditions which were about one-third unfavorable to the movies, about one-third favorable, and about one-third neutral. Our conclusion was that it is impossible to say from our data whether or not the movies are a casual factor in moral conditions, or whether or not they are a concomitant factor. It is certainly true that bad boys attend the movies, but whether they are bad because they attend the movies or whether they attend the movies because they are bad, or whether movie attendance and badness are in any way related is a question which we have not pretended to answer. It is equally obvious that good boys attend the movies, and one has exactly the same argument whether goodness is the result or the cause of movie attendance, or whether it is entirely disassociated from it.

It is also true that certain investigators have traced to the movies certain bad effects and others have pointed out instances where movies have had good effects. The problem is to assess the *net* effect of movie attendance upon the life of any given individual or upon the public morals of the community. This has not been done to my knowledge.

While I have no brief either for the movies or against them, I do feel strongly that during the last ten years there has been great improvement in the types of pictures that are being shown.

As they say in the advertisements, when better films are made the producers will make them. Substantial reforms must come from within the industry itself.

MARK A. MAY, Executive Secretary,
Institute of Human Relations, Yale University.
New Haven, Conn.

Barton Recreation Camp

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Because I am an inmate of Barton Recreation Camp, Roscoe, Calif., I was very much interested in the article regarding the camp which appeared in the October 22 issue of the Monitor.

May I ask if you will kindly mention in the Monitor that we need donations of building material?

Roscoe, Calif. JOSLYN SCOTT.